BACK PAGE

Costs of illegitimate children exorbitantly high!

Fathers of illegitimate children in this in the past five years but the cost of supporting illegitimate children has risen have been plunged into a defenceless,

The "Society of Maintenance Payers for Illegitimate Children in the Federal Republic" (VDU) is to be wound up. This has existed for two years to limit

the "legal extortion" of money from income fathers of illegitimate babies by women father." and child welfare organisations.

VDU Chairman Wolfgang Rittle used strong words at a meeting of the Society in Nuremberg's Hochstrasse attempting to hold the thousand members together. He declared war in the attempt to use

all means at the men's disposal to stop a flood of monetary claims for illegitimate The basis of his arguments was: "The

cost of living has risen by twenty per cent

Williamsine With Hooseas

by 100 per cent.

Hamburg lawyer Gerhard Lüders backed up the society advising them to argue on these lines: "The illegitimate child has advantages in all directions. If the mother marries, the child has two sources of income, his natural father and his step-

Arguing on these lines the VDU pro-tested against such "secret" adoptions and the supposedly unchecked duration of enforced maintenance. The society demanded limits to the amount of money paid to bastard children in order to protect the father's legitimate family.

Rittig's complaint was typical: fathers have the worst fate since we have to pay up to eighty per cent of the upbringing of our own children."

make the airline happier

The VDU president was not exaggerating. He had reckoned that the day will come when half the population of this country can be brought up on main-

The Nuremburg society claimed that in November 1968 seven million were covered by illegitimacy legislation whereas in the previous year the figure was between only five and six million. This represented a greatly increased number of illicit fathers, single mothers and natural children,

The illegitimate fathers organisation is not noted for mincing words. The men used sentences such as: "Mothers of illegitimate children should fork out just as much as fathers."

Or: "In most cases mothers of illegitimate babies have more cash than our own

Rittig even had the idea of entering the Bundestag in 1963 with a Fathers Party. But this idea was stillborn because of lack

The millions of illegitimate fathers prefer to remain anonymous in order, Rittig says, "to avoid discrimination in their jobs and in society at large."
(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

news in briefle German Tribune Kissing time

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Two Munich students have set I new world kissing record, best mburg, 7 April 1970 time set by two London students of Year - No. 417 - By air

David Atkinson, 20 and his 19-ves girlfriend Jenny Winnill osculated minutes 40 seconds.

In Munich, business manageme dent Frederic Arroyo, 25, klssed! friend 22-year-old art student & Schaaf for exactly 101 minutes be the previous record by five minute twenty seconds.

The competition in Munich w ganised by a local evening paper mediately it heard news of the mediately up in London for a marathon small

Berlin plays a key role in the detente debate

Philandering co.

M aintenance must be paid we been in progress for years and have farmer for his bull's "advertainly been in full swing since the according to a Senate decision in sennedy era. Yet so far they have suc-

In a village on the west coroningoing from bad to worse.

Schleswig-Holstein a love-struck by This is due only in part to disturtered his neighbour's meadows swingers such as the Cuba crists, the Vietam war, Soviet intervention in Czecho-

The neighbouring farmer sued thelovakia or the Middle East crisis. The owner because the calves were punisjor mistake would appear to have been cows were not mature enough face lack of coordination. The mutual relationship between the

The mutual relationship between the The court decided the buil's seed for security, power politics and must pay 250 Marks per calf caleology has not, indeed, been sufficient sation. (Suddentsche Zellung, 6 Mark) borne in mind and the steps taken by adividual powers have been coordinated ither insufficiently or not at all.

The prospects of attempts to bring both a relaxation of tension now appear but a relaxation of tension now appear

righter to the extent that an attempt is righter to the extent that an attempt is site Strobel's Ministry of liceling made to coordinate both the indivi-Family Affairs will in futuritial measures taken and the timing allow non-smokers to be subjected. The first few months of this year have blue nicotine-laden louds of smokelast and foremost witnessed initiatives tobacco fanatics.

Ikon by this country in Moscow, Warsaw
The Minister has introduced a sland East Berlin. Despite a radical change
regulation that from now on in h the basis of Bonn's policy towards the

nistry meetings and conferences should be a vote as to whether smolil

Kate Strobel said that the Mister IN THIS ISSUE could set a good example to smontra-GERMAN SUMMIT everywhere on the health risks the

the vote there should at least be THEATRE

Pets allowed C ats and dogs will not after all Tourism

Heinz Westphal, Parliamental the Aligau

Secretary to the Ministry assume that the Aligau

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE quarterly review is

lers keeping cats and dogs as pets. (DIE WELT, 3 March!)

Family holdup progress has yet to be reported. The most progress toward rapprochement has been made in Warsaw.

limitation talks between the two super-powers, begun in Helsinki, will continue in Viena. Salt will indicate whether the defusing of the international situation has reached a stage sufficient for a solution to the crucial problem of detente, arms control, to appear feasible.

Progress at the Four-power talks in the old Control Commission building in West Berlin is, then, on the one hand a sine qua non for success at the Vienna Salt talks, At the same time the Berlin talks are unlikely to come to a successful conclusion unless progress is made on arms control.

And not until agreement has been reached on both points can there be any hope of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow or of progress towards an improvement in relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which cannot be said to have improved as a result of the Erfurt sum-

The Berlin Question thus plays a key role for the progress of attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension on other fronts. It is high time a serious attempt

were made to attempt to find a solution.
Governing Mayor Schütz of West Berlin recently registered anxiety lest the entire corpus of detente collape as a result of the Berlin problem being let slide so long that one day it is realised that a solution

This anxiety could be put in stronger terms. Were the Allies to be agreed on all issues relating to detente except West Berlin the pressure on the city could

What is in fact at stake? At a time when the West was beginning to try its hand at attempting a relaxation of ten-

Behind closed doors Allled representatives met in West Berlin on 26 March to discuss the Berlin problem. The talks, held in the former headquarters of the Control Commission, were opened by Kenneth Rush, US ambassador in Bonn. The French (left), British (facing), Soviet (right) and American delegations (with backs to camera) are here seen at the conference table.

sion the Soviet Union exploited the ex-posed situation of West Berlin to bring pressure to bear on this country and the West to take a less energetic line on

The more this policy succeeded, the more the GDR hoped to gain acceptance for its demands for a change in the political status of West Berlin "since West Berlin, when all is said and done, is on GDR teritory.

Ulbricht's final aim is clear, yet East Berlin's remaining content with the demand for "special unit" status for West Berlin was made out to be a generous concession on the East's part.

"Special unit" West Berlin is to limit its relations with the Federal Republic. At present the main emphasis is attached to demands that Bonn refrain from holding

parliamentary sessions in the former Reich capital.

C 20725 C

It requires little linagination to work out what the next demands will be, though. Pressure will be brought to bear on Bonn to end financial support for the city, pull out Federal bodies such as the headquarters of the Salary-Earners insurance Scheme and so on and'so forth. All in all the aim is to change the status quo to the East's advantage.

In West Berlin itself, on the other hand, and the three Western powers basically agree with the local authorities, the aim felt to be desirable is that of "recognition of the accrued realities of the city," a phrase used by Governing Mayor Schiltz.

West Berlin itself would like to maintain the presence of the three Western powers and uphold relations with this country without attempts to intervene by the GDR. It would like incontestably free access between the Federal Republic and

the city.

A fundamental restriction with regard to any of these three demands would eopardise West Berlin's very existence. As a result the general aim must be to largely maintain the status quo.

Preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph brought to light the bulk of the two sides' diametrically opposed stands. The leeway for negotiation is extraordinarily narrow. What appear to be prestige issues soon prove to be legal claims as a matter of principle involving direct conclusions

The Berlin talks, then, are a test case that will show to what extent Moscow is genuinely interested in a relaxation of tension between East and West. The Soviet Union's precarious economic position could swing the Kremlin in favour of detente.

Will the Kremlin, basing its approach on the principle of proletarian internationalism, that is to say, Moscow knows best; be able to induce East Berlin to make substantial permanent concessions? The fate of progress towards detente largely depends on the answer to this one question. Axel Seeberg

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 March 1970)

Since the world's largest and You'll have a lot of space to walk carriage. We'll serve them by hand, fastest (and most expensive) jettiner; around in two wide aisles. (in first And to serve you fast, every room the Boeing 747, was announced to class you can even go upstairs, the world, some people have been where we have a bar-lounge.) worried about sharing a plane with so many people.

how they'll share it. The cabin is to be entertained. divided into five big "living rooms."

You can watch movies or listen to music. But we've also reserved dur new plane. They won't be, once they've seen one room for people who don't want

And to serve you fast, every room has its own klichen. (You can also have special food if you're on a diet.) These are only a few features of

We're happy to have it. And we think our passengers We won't serve meals from a will be, too.

S Lufthansa

flict on those who never even light up Erfurt — the acorn from which She said that whatever the result a tail oak may grow

Smoking pause,
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 March! Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes' premiered in Düsseldorf

'Planet' sets sall for deep-sea

Eastern Bloc, the recognition of the "fact of two German states" existing, specific

sixteen year old girl in Frank This country's moves have nonetheless

A sixteen year old girl in Frank Improved the general atomosphere and an held up her mother and proved the general atomosphere and an another demanding one has attempt is now being made to pass the ball into the Allied court.

Preparations for the Erfurt summit olearly showed that the two German states are unable to come any closer to Police state that the girl and her introduced that the two German states are unable to come any closer to the same age were given 90 Manual reaching agreement on West Berlin, so the of the same age were given 90 Manual reasons the Four-power talks can be old granny.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 March 15 the meantime the strategic arms

US troop presence in Europe is a must for all concerned

Chancellor Brandt will have hard time of it in the United States! President Nixon will be expecting his German visitor to field sound arguments in the struggle against increasingly powerful for-ces in Washington that favour not only reduction in troop strength in Europe but also a cut in American commitments on the Continent.

Willy Brandt continually points out that it is not a matter of defending West Berlin and the Federal Republic and that the Americans need not feel themselves to be mercenaries in European pay.

If the United States wishes to retain great power status and come to terms with the Soviet Union from a position of self-confidence it must first and foremost see to its own interests in Europe, last but not least the troop presence that visibly adds emphasis to these interests.

It is less a matter of the military importance of the US presence in Europe than one of its political significance.

The United States is contractually bound not to reduce the strength of its



troops stationed in this country before expires on 30 June 1971. "What then? is the problem.

Even if the Federal government were to succeed in retaining a US presence in the form of "paid mercenaries" the political benefits would be virtually nil. America's interest in Europe would no longer be credible.

The other, frequently discussed possi-bility, that of strengthening the Bundes-wehr as a replacement for US troops, is equally dublous in political terms. Further strengthening of the Bundeswehr would seriously endanger efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension in Europe. 1:51 Mar 1 Lange 1: Gyrill von Radzibor

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 March 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spring in the air in Moscow, says negotiator Bahr



egend has it that Christopher Columbus once settled the problem of standing up a boiled egg by firmly cracking the shell of an egg against the tabletop, so flattening one end.
"That," Secretary of State Egon Bahr

of the Chancellor's Office concluded in praise of his proposal, "is my Columbus's

"Not much of an egg." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, his opposite number, less enthusiastically commented, to which Bahr countered "Would you go to the pains of laying a particularly large egg if you were a hen, Minister?"

The Soviet delegation had to smile at

Bahr's quick and ready wit but the nest egg he had to offer was still felt to be too small to make the concession he had hoped to gain.

At quarter past ten on the evening of Saturday, 21 March, the Soviet and West German delegations parted company after 31 hours of talks without Egon Bahr having achieved his aim of agreement on the progress made towards a treaty on renunciation of the use of force.

A joint communique was not issued, the two delegations submitted separate reports to their respective governments and Soviet agreement on the establishment of consulates-general in Leningrad and Hamburg was the consolation prize.
On his arrival at Moscow airport the

evening before Balır had still considered it a matter of course that after five and more weeks of negotiation an attempt would be made to summarise the progress

made in the form of a joint communique.
Yet Soviet delegate Tokovinin, the man
who welcomed him at Sheremetjevo, promptly announced a Soviet request for amendments to the draft final communique on which he and Herr von Treskow of the Federal Republic embassy had spent two days arguing the toss.

Andrei Gromyko, who returned from a

two-day visit to Czechoslovakia at five p.m. on the Saturday and two hours later met Egon Bahr for a further three hours at the conference table, had already

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

documented his change of mind.

Regardless of a renewed call for vigilance in the face of "dangerous expressions of revanchism and neo-Nazi activity in the Federal Republic" the Prague final communique had made mention of "a change in Federal Republic policy to-wards recognition of the realities resulting from the Second World War and subsequent developments."

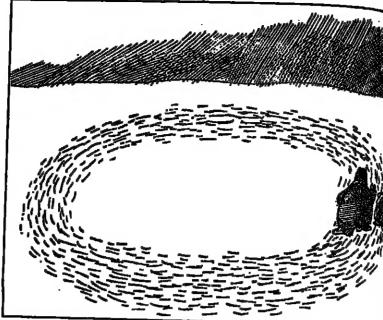
Once the Soviet Union had taken this view of Bonn's policies it is hardly surprising that no need was felt to agree to a oint paper that was vague as to what

Another difficulty in phrasing a common denominator was that a number of points regarding the agreement on renunciation of the use of force had been clarified while others remained controverslai. At this stage both sides appear to have felt it advisable to avoid joint formulation of differences of opinion and to rely instead on the outcome of further

It is increasingly evident that the Soviet Union is counting on time being on its side as regards Bonn coming to acknow-ledge the realities of the situation. There might, the feeling appears to be, be a swing towards recognition of the GDR in

Besides, there is a link between the Moscow talks and the Berlin Four-power discussions, not to mention Chancellor Brandt's talks with GDR Premier Stoph and the negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw. Developments at all four conference tables could have repercussions on the course of events at the other three.

This is particularly true of the Four-power talks on Berlin. The Soviet Union is clearly awaiting the outcome of the Berlin talks before bringing discussion of



Perpetuum mobile

Bonn is concerned but it is realised that this country has an interest in the fate of the city. Recognition of the realities of the situation probably refers to the existing state of affairs in West Berlin too.

The Soviet Union appears prepared to tolerate certain existing links between West Germany and West Berlin, particularly economic and financial ties, provided these ties are not underscored all too heavily by means of political demonstrations by Bonn — Bundestag sessions or acts of political sovereignty in the city,

As regards full diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin are in full agreement, with the possible exception that Moscow is a little more flexible in respect of deadlines.

A refusal by Bonn to accord East Berlin full diplomatic recognition is hardly suffi-cient reason for the Soviet Union to chil off talks with the Federal Republic on all other issues. The communique issued on 27 February following Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to East Berlin includes a recognition formula on which Bonn and Moscow could reach agreement.

In the communique Mr Gromyko mentioned sovereign equality, respect of territorial integrity and inviolability of the West Berlin problem with Bonn to a state frontiers and social orders as criteria relations between all countries. These Moscow does not acknowledge a legal are criteria to which Bonn no longer responsibility for West Berlin as far as objects in respect of East Berlin.

INTRA-GERMAN SUMMIT

No. 417 - 7 April 1970

rfurt-the acorn from which a tall oak may grow

The train that took Chancellor Willy Brandt to the momentous talks in

What was discussed in Erfurt by the bresentatives of the two parts of Germy and what happened there is now ng put under the microscope, studied

There is ample time before 21 May, en Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph meet r the second time, to sound out the ents of Erfurt and seek a foothold for e second round of talks.

Until the next Willy-Willi meeting in in it is i the United Nations Charter, must be present in which and 107, which grant the Alliest veryone present at the Erfurt meeting to intervene in Germany, are 174s caught up now gives way to a sober that can be considered solved. valuation from a distance of what hap-

The articles as such will notiened and what was said there. punged from the Charter but spr We already have one answer to one seems to have been reached juestion on hand. It is a clear answer in Moscow talks on an auxiliary the positive to the question whether it the Soviet Union and the Federas right, useful and sensible to embark public propose to base mutual on talks with the powers-that-be in the

"particularly" on Article 2 of other part of Germany.

Charter, which specifies that all me. Even the Opposition, which expressed of the UN agree to regulate intendoubts and reservations about all other conflict by peaceful means and mappects of Erfurt, agrees with this answer. from the threat or use of force age. It was Rainer Barzel who called the territorial integrity or political afform meeting a historic event in the

dence of any country.

The degree to which the Angabrandt's return.

Potsdam Agreement is to remain Excessive eloquence is out of place the Federal Republic is problement. The quotation from Goethe which aspect of the agreement on remained the rounds of observers at the of the use of force on which opinion meeting: "This is the first day of a new moch and you can say that you were

of the use of force on which opinionneeting: "This is the first day of a new differ.

poch and you can say that you were After a quarter of a century of peresent at the beginning," is exaggerated entity and animosity between separated both normalising relations bale patterns and Both normalising relations bale patterns and the effect of their delibethe two countries must necessarily ations. Erfurt did not produce in itself difficult and time-wasting proceduralized decisions that will have a great "There can be no denying this ffect on the future.

spring even in Moscow but you! This meeting of political leaders from how much can go by the board both sides was designed to sweep away weather is bad in May." Bahr coths top layer of dust from day to day over goulash and Moselle on the politics. It was a careful groping entry Saturday evening. In May the next into the jungle of worries and fears that of talks begins.

Josef Riedmin.

(Studdentsche Zeitung, 23 March.

German Question. It was an attempt to get to grips with what Herbert Wehner has called "the frightfully difficult relationship" of one part of Germany to the

Erfurt was not the scene of policymaking that will change or even influence this relationship. Those who seek a concrete result from the talks are disappointed. The one thing we can seize upon as the positive outcome of this pioneer meeting is the fixing of a date and time for a second meeting. Nevertheless the politics of Erfurt are likely to have a strong and lasting effect.

Proof positive was given by the spontaneous reaction of German Democratic Republic citizens that the concept of a nation still exists despite demarcation lines, a Wall and barbed-wire fences, There was proof that a quarter of a century of division has not let people in both parts of Germany forget that they are part of the same nation.

Anyone who was an eye witness and heard the cries of the crowd in Erfurt for Willy Brandt and then saw how this spontaneity was clamped down upon forcibly would gladly accept people's accusations that he is expressing emotions rather than political insight.

The Erfurt meeting would have been nothing but the fruitless confrontation of stubborn antitheses had it not been for the spontaneous confirmation of the people that the nation is undivided, despite the Wall and the barbed wire.

In Erfurt personal features became a political fact which the powers that be in the German Democratic Republic will not

easily be able to ignore.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's part in the proceedings in Erfurt should have made people in this country all the more aware that the Federal Republic representative who went on this memorable train journey was not someone who was prepared to retreat from any of the valuable positions this country holds in the German Question nor to fritter away anything valuable to German interests al-

People's Police hold back the crowds waiting to give Willy Brandt a stirring welcome in Erfurt on 19 March.

though undertones in the Bundestag

debate seemed to suggest this.

Brandt s reaction to Stoph's attacks, his deep feeling for the people in the other part of Germany which showed in his reaction to the enthuslasm of the people of Erfurt are not consistent with accusations levelled against the Chancellor that he is a stateless person, who considers the idea of Germany as a nation worthless, and holds bowing and scraping to the powers that be in the East to be worth everything.

Willy Brandt's composure in Erfurt left behind a strong a lasting impression. Part of this was provided be the trip from Erfurt yla Weimar to Buchenwald. The Chancellor was not afraid to travel that dreadful road that symbolises Germany's decline from a humane nation to the bestiality of mass slaughter in the War.

Erfurt was the beginning, no more, but no less. The concrete outcome of the meeting there was the return visit of Willi Stoph to Kassel planned for 21 May. That in itself is a success since continued talks bolster the hope that one day the German Democratic Republic government will find itself forced to come to a decision.

For Ulbricht and Stoph to retrace the steps they have already taken on the road to rapprochement would mean a con-

siderable loss of face and prestige. The cheap propaganda methods employed in the German Democratic Republic calling the Federal Republic a hotbed of revanchism, militarism and Nazism will carry less weight than ever now that representatives of this country, Brandt and Egon Franke, have received such a warm welcome from the people of Erfurt.

All this changes nothing of the fact that Germany is divided. Rapprochement on questions of principles did not come about in Erfurt and will not come about. The status quo will remain a reality for a

This is the bitter fact that a country divided for twenty-five years and impregnated with the diametrically opposite extreme social systems and interests of the Soviet Union and the United States

There is no quick way out and no rule of thumb for success. The best chance of success can only lie in continuing the talks begun in Erfurt, leading from these to negotiations and attempting despite all differences to come to agreements that will make life easier for citizens of the two Germanics. The greatest encouragement we have for pursuing this altempt came from the people of Erfurt.

(Libracker Nachrichten, 22: March 1970)

The Khmer uprising against Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's people's prince, brings to light dangerous aspects of the Indo-China conflict. Initial chary Cambodian coup reactions to the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh clearly indicate that it is as awkward pitfall for the United States as it is for Russia

and China. The response also shows how little leeway the new rulers of Cambodia have Their room to manoeuvre within the limits of neutrality and independence in blocked by the highly precarious balance of power in the Asian theatre.

Prince Sihanouk may have encouraged massive disregard for the sovereignty of his country by the warring con forces in Vietnam but apart from diplomatic offensives his successors have little alternative but to respect this highly explosive inheritance. The made that the

From the purely military viewpoint the changed situation in Cambodia appears at first glance to be most promising A joint Cambodian-South : Vietnamest American front against communist forces regardless of territorial limits could ease the burden of warfare in the South of Vietnam and cut off North Victnamese and Viet Cong troops: particularly in the Mekong delta, from their lines of supply and community cations control through the state of the state and the state of the st

President Thieu has already pointed put this promising aspect, albeit with extreme (Hagory er alid Almouncins, 26 March 1970)

may prove a

caution. Yet this is precisely where the worm could turn - and the prospect

must make the Americans shudder.

What, in the circumstances is to stop
Hanoi from declaring people's war in
Cambodia as it did in Laos beforehand
and mobilising the 40 000 and mobilising the 40,000 troops it has at weaker Cambodian army?

This would confront President Nixon with the politically suicidal dilemma of whether or not to extend US military involvement to Cambodia and admit the total failure of Washington's doctrine of a withdrawal from the Asian mainland in the

Cambodia could even prove a trap for the Americans if the new leaders in Phnom. Penh were to decide to launch a militara eattacke on Borth, Vietnamese troops in their country of their own accord and without putside assistance of a faire and the strate of affairs and the struction in Laos is self-evident Just like Vientiane, Phnom Penh would not have the slightest (Duke Mannichton, or Huch 1975)

chance of successfully coping with overwhelming North Vietnamese forces camouflaged as a popular front.

How would, how could Washington

respond to this state of affairs in view of the Laos crisis and the renewed frontal attack to which it is being subjected by political critics at home over Laos?

One has visions of an extension of the Vietnamese and Laotian conflicts extending to the whole of Indo-China and probably Thailand too. Hanol would virtually be compelled to bridge the military gap in Laos and continue its advance to the Mekong.

So" far there is no reason to assume that Sihanouk's successors in Phnon Penh are not fully aware of the situation and its possible consequences. They have, for instance, stressed that they intend to continue to pursue a policy of neutrality.

On the other hand, Moscow, Peking and Hano will also realise that no advantage, is, to be gained from the fearful consequences of meddling with the balance of power. It is largely up to them to decide whether or not the decide, whether or not the politial correctives in Cambodia and the possible akirmlahing between Pinnom Penh and Hanoi are to trigger off an explosive chain reaction in South East Asia.

William theor > (DIE WELT; 23 March 1970) of to digurate other orders or some because

en hours after returning from the German Democratic Republic Chan-The German Tribuncellor Brandt gave the first report on his talks at Erfurt to the Bundestag.
With this the result of his talks with

Willi Stoph were soberly registered as a PUBLISHER! Friedrich Reinecke modest political achievement which EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: offers some hope to Germans on both Fherhard Wagner sides of the demarcation line searching ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: for a way out of the cul-de-sac. Otto Heinz

Geolicey, Penny

Heinz Reinecke

Priedrich Reinacke Verlag Could

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Andrea Painted Dynamics of a

Hamburg-Blankenere...

The Chancellor spoke carnestly and with reservation summing up his journey as a right, necessary and useful course of action, but he warned against using extra-vigant words about the events of 19 ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOL

Willy Brandt is well aware that the difficulties and hard times for his German Policy are just beginning. It was not only the far-reaching differences to be settled between the two German states that were brought to light again in Erfurt and which Brandt described to the Bundestag without pulling his punches; but there were also the divergencies which the govern-iment faces in its domestic policy as well. The parliamentary Opposition parties All orticles which THE GERMAN TRIP
reprints are published in spoperation with
editorial single of leading newspapers of
rederal Republic of Germany. They are
plate translations of the orthinal text, it
way obvidged or adjorally retrafted
in all correspondence please quals your
scription number, which appears on the west
is the right of your address. represented by their chairman Rainer Barzel stated that although it was not apparent from the Erfurt meeting there was great concern about the course the government was steering in its German and East Bloc policies; Since Chancellor Brandt did not at the

Briurt meeting swerve from the course he

Willy Brandt reports to Bundestag on the Erfurt talks

has taken up till now and said nothing there that he has not uttered at least once in recent, weeks and months, we can only conclude that it is not only the finer details of Brandt's policies that do not suit the Opposition parties, CDU and CSU, but basically the whole course of them as well.

suspicion that the government is out to recognise the Oder-Neisse Line and create a special relationship between this country and the GDR, which would be tantamount to the rudiments of recognition of East Beriln.

Chancellor Willy Brandt will now carry out his part in future talks with the German Democratic Republic, made possible by the Erfurt meeting, with a double burden on his back.

This is regrettable since in his attempt to find footholds for discussing future peaceful and friendly coexistence with the other part of Germany Brandt would have wished for a clear run in domestic policy matters: Now he will have to fight on two fronts.

The Opposition should be clear in its mind that the Chancellor's intention (if it is not to founder before it is even launched) can only succeed so long as we are no longer willing to stick to formulae and concepts that are outdated.

They way Rainer Barzel has lapsed into the vocabulary of days of yore is even more difficult to understand when Brandt has left no doubt that he too considers have no "legal and moral basis."

The Chancellor has said that he left Erfurt with the distinct inpression that it would be easier today to bring about a warner climate in the lcy relations be tween the two parts of Germany. It is necessary to take a sceptical attitude to this statement.

But to treat it as Barzel has obviously done and come to the conclusion that it shows flabiliness and no will other than the will to acquiesce is to do Brandt an injustice and to underestimate the efforts he has made, and charge attention of

If we are to come to some kind of agreement with the German Democratic Republic this will of course involve negotiators on the other side to make a few concessions and not make recogni-tion in international law the prerequisite for negotiations, we too must be prepared to set aside our ideal concepts and steer a middle course. Otherwise all attempts to come to an agreement now or later will be in vain, and we should not delude quiselves into thinking otherwise.

Today the German Democratic Republic is also interested in these attempts. Willi Stoph is prepared to certain positions are not to be sur-rendered and that a whole series of Socialist Unity Party bulletins which were demands made by the German Demo- anything but cordial the other side has cratic Republic cannot be met since they shown the will to remain in contact. The reasons for this are diverse. The essence is to take our chances however slim they

After the trip to Erfurt Chancellor Brandt has obviously not let himself be led litto thinking he has achieved more than he really has.

The path he has trodden and which he will now continue to tread will be long and hard, certainly longer than the distance between Erfurt and Kassel, the next stepping-stone along the way.

Hans Jorg Sottorf

(STUTTOARTER ZEITUNG, 21 March 1970)



HOME AFFAIRS Better training for a better police force

SONNTAGSBLATT

A ct like those judges who supported their wage claims with occasional measures of their own - fine Bundestag members for parking and allow thieves to get away with cars belonging to senior officials, the people you make responsible for planning police administration. Then they might realise how few you are, how imperfect your training is for you to deal with problems posed by contemporary life. This could be the advice given to the

The police have now been reduced to the state of neglected, protesting men. What reasons can be put forward for the concern felt by the group that has an extremely high estimation of the com-mon good (75 per cent of policemen interviewed by Frankfurt sociologist Liselotte Hinz wanted it to be placed above group interests) and 89 per cent of whom consoled themselves that the injustice done to them was needed by the general public whether they recognised this or

It is indeed the process of social reform that has revolutionised the role of the police official. This process found him unprepared and as he was immediately include in this process through the law and orders he was given he had little opportunity of pondering objectively its

This has now changed. The ill-considered, belligerent nature of such people as Berlin police chief Klaus Hübner can no longer be regarded as representative for the policeman's interpretation of his role. The police force is of course not a homogeneous group.

Consciousness of problems involved is generally further developed than in the case of Frankfurt's Police President Gerhard Littmann who said to Social Democrat delegates who had criticised him that no single controlling organ had ever warned the police not to behave as they

A situation that can be regarded as symptomatic occurred recently at Loccum Evangelical Academy. When Cologne professor Karl Heinrich Friauf made a positivistic, conservative interpretation of the police, constitutional and administrative law in the question of demonstrations, police chiefs, police instructors and representatives of the police trade union present stood up against him.

card in 1972 and 1973 will be accom-

panied with people's records being trans-terred to punched cards and the introduc-

tion of a general pass that will function as

an ID card, passport, birth certificate, proof of nationality, inoculation form,

driving licence, car licence, cheque card and other permits.

and other permits.

The congress suggested that the stan-dardised pass should consist of two hard

plastic cards about the same size as present



Hamburg police cadets college

lated - demands radical re-thinking by

the police. And as thought cannot be

intensively and kept fresh police officials

demand today, aided and abetted by the

cant posts within the force, are better

chances of promotion. They will achieve

this and increased civic prestige only

Minister advocates

British-style bobby

Willy Weyer, Home Minister of the

Federal state of North Rhine-West-

phalia, wishes to improve yet further the relationships between police and

Weyer says, "I see my goal as making the Federal Republic policeman into a sort of German bobby."

when linked with an increased professio-

As long as the majority of police

Part of the pass should also contain the

person's birth certificate number, blood

group and rhesus factor as well as other

usual details, Inoculation certificates could

The second: part of the pass should contain a picture and the person's signature. This section would be changed every five years while the other half would be valid all through the person's life.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1970)

be recorded on the reserve side.

f the suggestion of this country's district councils congress is accepted the introduction of the general identity population statistics office.

(Hamburger Abandblatt, 19 March 1970)

They did not know what to make of arbitrate conflicts with arm-locks, trunsuch theses reminiscent of the philocheons and water-cannons - or better, as sopher Hegel as they are no longer approlong as they are forced to - their image priate to the situation. They prefer to may be indeed very good on wide sections of the population (according to a make use of the findlings of modern psychology as occasionally practised in Munich under the direction of Georg Wickert survey 76 per cent of the community) but this type of "hand labourer" Sieber. Hamburg's Senator for Home Afwill certainly not be granted an essenfairs, Heinz Rulmau, also advocated tially better wage. psychology at the Loccum conference.

This situation will change only when A scientific and technological approach the police receive training corresponding to problems - this too can be maniputo that given to an engineer or teacher. The present and future functions of the police force, with regard to the technical, legal, criminological and educational spheres, certainly justify training of this type. Only then, I believe, would we have a police force that could be equal to the simply demanded but must be practised need a new, more appropriate training and continual further training. What they complicated conditions of our communpresent situation with increasing cases of theft, growing traffic problems and va-

This democratic community is so arranged that factors necessary for its prosperity cannot be ordained from above. What is objectively correct is not solely in the possession of the authorities but is thrashed out in clashes of opinion and according to political factors. Minorities can certainly possess higher understanding. It is one of the rules of our order to consider them tolerantly.

But our police should be placed in a position where this understanding could be made their own, even more intensively than in the rest of the population. They still have an extremely disturbed relationship to mass media. They still allow themselves to be manocuvred into a position similar to class struggle that sociologists otherwise do not find on our streets. This results from too little training.

The supposition could almost be made that those people preventing the mass of police understanding their position in the nal qualification and, therefore, better process of social change by preventing their "intellectualisation" must really training. In future they must be a sort of social engineer, similar to demands made only be interested in preserving the reby progressive judges for their own status.

Munich police psychologist Rolf Umbach
once described their function as police mains of class structure or re-constituting

Of course the police should protect citizens and fight criminals. Of course they should see that laws are properly carried out. But when people de Local councils call for multi-purpose ID card to cement the distribution of powers that the force should defend the constionce achieved and when, as Heinz Ruhnau recently demanded, the police should prevent coup d'étais from both above and below, this demands considerable powers of differentiation and a more critical attitude than can normally be found in policemen today.

It demands the basic difficult judge-ment that life with social and political conflicts is normal in a democratic community and that too much "law and leads sooner to a mistrustful atti-

> Werner Hill (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 15 March 1970)

Police threat LABOUR protest measuVariable working hours lead to greater efficiency

Police officials, members of the Trade Union of this county servants' association, are thrested demonstrate.

The Criminal Police Commission of a chance," a man said at the Police Trade Union, a branch of Labour Exchange, "We can't get servants' association, announce in a charlady." The firm then put an that protest action was planned invertisement in the paper: "Wanted: government and Federal state charlady to arrange her own working take measures withher the state of the s take measures within the mours."

months towards better and stard The telephone never stopped ringing organisation, training, pay and equid the firm received 65 applications in of the criminal police.

il. A second firm in became very uneasy il. A second firm in became very uneasy

Crimes, the union said, had hen departing employees gave as their increased in the Federal Republication for leaving the lack of variable and the number of cases solvorking hours.

Firms' want-ads already promise va-Only a police force with highs, lable working hours. But variable workcations could halt this trend, it dig hours are still in their infancy. The The union made the following trast majority of both management and I: Organised crime should be famions do not have to courage to throw a police force with standardized off tradition.

sation all over the Federal Republic Three industrialists who advocate varia-2: A research institute should ble working hours therefore decided to blished to develop practical metake the initiative. Christian Schubert of fighting crime.

Essen, Friedrich Tonne of Stuttgart and

3: The police force should be payer Alfred Hiller, head of personnel at with modern equipment. organised with modern equipment. the first "Variable Working Hours Con-4: Police should receive quallingress" in Essen and sent invitations to ning and further training and, follogepresentatives of the business comfrom this, a higher wage level. munities, trades unions, the authorities

(DIE WELT, 18 Mind and the press.

A surprisingly large number turned up. Most of them had realised that variable working hours would come and that temployees, as Christian Schubert put it,

want to have more fun in their work and social service sation within the economy. One solution is variable working hours. This is not an

aid to dispense with irksome duties but ederal President Gustav lieusbrings employees further duties of partici-It says that the new police apation in decision-making, involving a centre in Alsterdorf, a surburb of great deal of thought.

The Ottobrunn plan of Messerschmidt-

Bölkow-Blohm as it is today was so

organised that employees could, after

agreeing with their superiors, take off

anything up to a half-day as often as they

wanted as long as their hour-balance was

changeability of personnel and functions.

oppose it for any justifiable reason.

burg, should contribute to police Afred Hiller, an expert in this field, being regarded by citizens as a explained the variable working hours from the sliding working hours scale with Laying the centre's foundation: Ilmited choice of times to begin and a

President Heinemann said that the fixed daily shift on the one extreme and, the training was to produce polic on the other, dynamic working hours of class who were capable of indepe variable length where the employee works thought and action and who were the thinks necessary. The latter plan has tenance of the democratic state.

He added that the function d management but, for the rest, is scarcely police force had long been the typical working pattern of produce force had long been the typical working pattern of the democratic state.

police force had long been seen practised.

putting into practice of the State k. In February 1967 Bolkow, as it then ship's will and the order desired by k. was, introduced the first successful test (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 7 Minet) in a large factory. The variable working hours as created by the firm allowed

Many GDR soldier forward and gave then the right of financing longer leisure periods with hours that they had in their "time-bank." defect to the West

ince 1961 until the beginning ecember 1969 as many w soldiers serving in the German Demod in the black and their superiors did not ic Republic People's Army are repu to have deserted to the West.

Commenting on this statistic M und Technik, a periodical backed by Defence Ministry, said that this is represented the highest for deserted any army in Europe.

But it would be wrong to draw pro ure conclusions. This cannot be tes desertion of the normal type. It is sand must in certain cases find people to desertion from the armed forces desertion from a State, from a wayThe variable working hours must of

Many conscripts have tried to Many conscripts have tried to solution at present is clocking on for posting near the zonal border as for posting near the zonal border as for posting near the zonal border as for players see this as the symbol of a worker (DIE WELT, 9 March 19

and do not want to take a step down the social ladder. On the other the mistrust and suspicion caused by variable working hours must also be examined in the interests of the staff among others. In some concerns clocking-on can be replaced by shift books or attendance

An aim well in the future is performance work, commissions carried out, for instance or claims that the employee has read through.

Economist Christel Kaommerer discovered at a Munich ironmongery whole-salers that had introduced variable working

-Divergencies from normal working hours are on average half an hour in the morning and in the evening. Employees who had a long way to work or those had to come along particular awkward roads soon changed their working hours so that they could miss the rush hour. (To aid local traffic in the rush hour period Transport Minister Georg Leber is to start an experiment involving variable working hours in his Ministry on 1 April.)

-Women often took a longer lunchtime break to go shopping. Instead of the normally unproductive hour after lunch the concern received a working hour in the evening that was calmer and far more productive. The women themselves got home earlier than usual as they missed the rush hours and had done their shipping in empty stores at midday.

-Only when personal needs were pressdid employees pick other times of . Stand-ins were rarely needed.

When personal matters had to be attended to during the day employees chose of their own accord hours in which little work was done. The hours were made up in peak periods, obviating the need for

-Overtime thus decreased and hours when little work was done were swapped with peak periods.

-Stand-ins, formerly insufficiently trained, were now so well informed that were indeed in the position to be fully-fledged operatives. The training of new blood was solved far better than previously when it was hardly possible for young people to think and act independently for

-Fluctuation decreased under its normal level. Freedom and independence

Clocking in is more fun when you can get the shopping done beforehand

was far more highly rated than a few Marks more in wage packets given by competitors.

Inter-employee relations improved Employees became more friendly and considerate to each other as they needed each other more than before.

-Dishonesty between superiors and subordinates largely disappeared. Employees no longer needed to invent missed buses when they arrived thirty minutes late at work.

-Twenty-four hour sickness completely how died out. Here too employees realis-ed that they no longer had to invent illnesses when they were too embarrassed to ask for a few hours off to attend to an urgent family matter.

-As freedom of action is only possible when work permits, that is when the employee himself has thought over what he has to do ensure that his position is always occupied, there is a far more responsible attitude. Performance reserves were mobilised and employees became conscious of their responsibility within the concern.

-Outsiders who tried at first to see to private matters at peak working periods, so overburdening their colleagues, were very soon and effectively called to order by the group. It proved that objections from the group were far more effective than a rebuke from a superior.

—Productivity increased slightly while mistakes caused by carelessness became

-On the whole it could be seen that

Representative sample to give basic information for careers research

This year the Federal Latiour Exchange office is to interview 85,000 workers concerning their past career, training, present work and requirement and con-

Male workers, employees, officials and f-employed will give detailed reports on what they have learnt, when and for how long, what they have done since then and how often they have changed jobs and the reasons why.

The most important pre-condition for variable working hours is inter-The results of these discussions to be held at the place of work will then be Every employee is responsible for his place of work being occupied or within reach. Those who want to begin earlier or evaluated by the office's department for careers research at Erlangen. The information gained should help the office. finish, later must first see whether this recruitted by the situation at the factory to pay more attention to modern developments in the work and career adviser services at labour exchanges.

Those responsible for labour admini-stration admit that career research in the Federal Republic lacks basic information.

If young people are to be advised in their choice of career or older people on changing their jobs more must be known course be checked. This results in astounding, difficulties. The simplest

on the prospects of the profession. Employees should be able to rely on suggestions by careers advisers at the labour exchanges in so far as this is possible according to the extent of knowledge on labour and economic development.

But first career research has to proceed from the prevailing conditions if it wishes to determine what professions have prospects in ten or fifteen years.

The investigation now beginning is new in the international field too. The only place where there has been similar work is in the United States, But there only 15,000 people were interviewed, in view of the high total population of the United States this sample seems to be of negligible representative value.

In choosing the sample in this country a process of chance distribution was utilised. For example those interviewed all had a name beginning with "G" and were born on the first three days of a

this system made white-collar employees and manual workers cooperative collea-

-The actual attendance and absence times gave the firm's organisation interesting information about the peak periods and slack times in the various departments. This evidence is of inestimable value for completing the workplace analyses and for the total horizontal organisation of the concern.

-Variable working hours call for the interchangeability of personnel. Each employee tries to find a deputy in the group who is best suited to take over his work while he is absent. This often results in an improvement to the stand-in problem abilites are discovered that are not

recorded on any personal files.

As well as these advantages, variable working hours also have their disadvantages and difficulties. Higher costs result. Porters must stay at their posts longer, more light and heating is needed.

The greatest difficulties come in the legal sphere. Worker protection regulations must be brought inte accord with variable working hours. The reckoning of overtime becomes a problem with variable working hours. And too many firms still work out wages and salarles every week.

It is naturally more difficult to introduce variable working hours in a production industry than in administration. In production industries variable working hours normally demand certain buffer times. But even the production line does not exclude variable working hours a priori. Before the conveyor belt runs, a certain amount of time is needed for preparation and extra time is also needed after the belt is stopped. Futurologists say that the production line of the future will be different to those today.

Another difficulty is the fact that not all employees are enthusiastic about variable working hours. A Swiss at the congress teported that only some ten per cent of employees in his firm had participated. The other ninety per cent had not wanted to depart from their habit of catching the at the same time every morning with the same friends. Representatives of firms in this country were able give far more positive reports to the congress.

There are already about forty firms in the Federal Republic that have officially introduced variable working hours in soms form or other. Soon a sickness insurance firm employing some 2,000 people is to experiment in this field.

The congress organisers won friends at Essen. A discussion group will now meet on neutral ground, perhaps as guests of an association of the Economic Rationalisation Curatorium. Unions too are invited. The Ministry of Labour too must month: Jürger Besseri be made to take an interest in the month: (Kleier Nachrichten, 14 March 1970) (Clandelablatt, 16 March 1970)



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itish playwright Peter Barnes, 39,

calls his play, The Ruling Classes, ich has been highly praised in Britain, a

roque comedy. It has just been given its imlete in this country at the Düsseldorf

Munich exhibition reviews European Expressionism



A n exhibition just opened in Munich's Haus der Kunst is devoted to one of the most popular trends in art this

Herwarth Walden, editor of the weekly sturm coined the word in 1911 as an umbrella term for all the trends and directions in art at that time, including Cubism and abstract art.

Art history uses the term in a narrower sense as the natural reaction to Impressionism of the nineteenth century. The preliminary stages can be seen in the works of Van Gogh, the Belgian James Ensor, Edvard Munch and Ferdinand Holder, whose main characteristics are expressive, powerful colours, simplification of form and the replacement of space by surface colours.

The Haus der Kunst has already had one big exibition dealing with a similar topic in 1966 with Fauvism and Early

This year's exhibition, European Expressionism; shows the heyday of Expressionism in the decade from 1910 to 1920 and devotes most space to German artists who were strongly influenced by Edvard Munch.

But the Expressionistic trends of the Ecole de Paris are also shown as are Belgian and Dutch artists whose works are largely unknown in this country and who are yet to be discovered. Works by Beckmann, Grosz and Dix show succinctly the further artistic development out of

Expressionism, Logically a part of the exhibition is set aside for forerunners of Expressionism.
These works include Van Gogh's Self Portrait with a Straw Hat painted in 1887, Edvard Munch's famous Cry and Gauguin's Portrait of Vincent Van Gogh

The upper storey houses the most beautiful items of the exhibition, the woodcuts. It is in engravings, especially woodcuts, that Expressionism attains its purest form. Almost all the 134 engravings have been lent by Bssen's Folkwang

They begin with etchings by James Ensor and end with Otto Dix, Ernst Barlach, and Oskar Kokoschka. In between are the serious woodcuts of "Die Brücke" school painters Heckel, Kirchner, Nolde and Sohmidt Rottluff and the Blue Rider group Kandinsky, Klee, Franz Marc and Heinrich Campendonk.

Edvard Murich is represented well-known etchings, The Kiss and The Couple (1896) and the fathous lithd-graphs Middonna and Vamples it and the fathous lithd-

As many as ten works show Lyonel Feininger to be a superb woodcut artist.

The 182 pictures in the lower storey was color entroducts red success date

Verlety, rather, than a uniform style, was characteristic of Expressionist art in Germany. The history of German Expressionism is that of artistic individuality with all the advantages and disadvantages that this entails. Take, for instance, George Grosz's feet the Ripper' (1918). (Photo Kateley) 'Jack the Ripper' (1918), (Photos Kajalog), (

are arranged according to countries. France comes first. Artists from all Europe were united at the Ecole de Paris. We can see here Chagall's original Fairy Tale Pictures together with Picasso's Man sitting with a Glass that shows only remote Expressionist tendencies

Fernand Leger and the wide-eyed Lady in Pink by Raoul Dufy, Andre Derain's larger than life Dance and the unusual colour combinations by Bohemian Frantisek Kupkas lead to the works of Henri Matisse, the grand master of the Fauves whose art propagated similar ideas at the same time as German Expressionism.

In the large German section can be seen everything that has proved most popular since the days of Expressionism and provides frequent subjects for reproduc-tions. Marc's Blue Horse and Red Deer are on show together with Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's strongly coloured canvasses, Heckel's fine landscapes, Lyonel Feininger's geometrical town impressions, Jawlensky's preference for blue and Kandingky's helf-shetred impressions dinsky's half-abstract impressions.

A wall is devoted to both Oskar Ko-koschka and Paul Klee. 85-year-old Schmidt-Rottluff's landscapes in burden-some colours and Emil Nolde's mysteriously bright darkness in his paintings, The Sea and Still Life with Burmese Dancer are, like Max Bechstein's bright scenes, examples of the most cultivated Expres-

Sometimes the Expressionist inclina-tions of the Dutch and the Belgians can only be guessed at. The European varieties of Expressionism include more possibilities of form than is commonly believed. Their influence can still be seen

One of the most expressive examples in this exhibition of an Expressionism that is at the same time fully exploited and overcome is Max Beckmann's Self Portrait with a Red Scarf. H. Lehimann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 10 March 1970)



The stylised escape scene over the roofs of the city — a typical still from The The play is a rare theatrical brew with

'Caligari and Caligarism' exhibitiaridy. Presumably this mixture is the main sason for describing the play as baroque opened in Berlin t an attempt to turn apparent short-Janowitz or even producer Robertational Arts Advisory Council at the whose later films never attained Disseldorf Schauspielhaus, translated the remotest comparison with the comparison wi

I n 1919 producer Erich Pommer paid two young men eight hundred Reichsmarks for an idea for a film. Worldwide success has never been bought since for as low a sum as this. The story, by authors Carl Mayer and Hans Janowitz, was en-

titled The Cabinet of Dr Caligari.

When filmed by Robert Wiene it brought the German allent movie world overnight success. The first showing of the film was fifty years ago in Berlin, reason enough for Deutsche Kinemathek to devote an exhibition entitled Caligari and

Caligarism to this, perhaps the most famous German film of all times. It is also reason enough to deal once again with the reasons and background to the Caligari phenomenon.

The guest of honour at the opening seremony for the exhibition at the exhibition at the Berlin Art Academy was Hermann Warm, one of the last survivors of that glorious age of the German film. It was Warm together with colleagues Walter Reimann and Walter Röhrig who forged the style of Caligari. To them must

go more credit than to authors Mayer and

remotest comparison with the quiltay and unquestionably overestimated it, originality of Callgari. .t. least in the effect it was likely to

originality of Callgari.

Warm, Röhrig and Reimann exproduce on the German stage.

Warm, Röhrig and Reimann exproduce on the German stage.

The Ruling Classes is in every respect a sen extreme Expressionistic decay, ypical through and through English play, tionary when compared to the coted in English literature and theatre Naturalistic scenes, for the home istory based on the social, political and of a mad fairground stallower religious setup in Britain, and gaining Caligari and his dumb aide Cesse poignancy from the English language and The idea was to have the film thought processes.

animated cartoon. The Cabinat Barnes Ranks back to English Eliza-Caligari was given its peculiar mobethan drama, younger contemporaries of charm by painted background and stallower better than drama, younger contemporaries of charm by painted background and Shakespeare, who pandered to blood-Expressionist style, defonted, while the seventeenth century.

As film historian Lotte H. to The Ruling Classes is a horrific writes, "Cunciform doors with stragi-comedy and ghoulish play the main entrances, diagonal windows with failure of which is that it requires more frames seem to graw at the walls, than three hours to put over the ideas of its lines, triangular shapes, move like sauthor, which lack variation.

the Cabal across black circles as ch. A smaller measure would have been a suggested plaster on the floor, dark greater pleasure in this case, without

suggested plaster on the floor, darkgreater pleasure in this case, without bolds on the edges of houses refdoubt. In places this macabre potpourri is painted cast shadows. Like a night propagily amitsing and tense, drawing its there is concentrated everywhere is himbour and charm from the questionable contrast between madness and "normalihorror of future events."

adeilean e dia estado d

Crazy plans for a crazy film as is type.

Crazy plans for a crazy film as is type.

Crazy plans for a crazy film as is type.

It begins with the suicide of the old extreme style goes. But it is also! It begins with the suicide of the old that can still serve to show today in Earl of Gurney, who elects to hang himself most fascinating possibilities of the injured to make his "visions" more vivid, the art lie beyond imitations of rei Suddenly, there he is, in his underpants the creation of an artistic wal with his three cornered hat and his sword on this do-it-yourself gallows.

With each an ancestry it is no small

phantasy.

Warm, Röhrig and Reimann with such, an ancestry it is no small wonder that the only son and heir is a wonder that the only son and heir is a schizophrenic. But, as I have already said, he is the heir and that motivates his posh relations to take action. An intrigue ensues. And this is where the mad comedy really begins. Jack, the new Earl of Gurney, considers himself to be the God of Love. This is to be taken literally, meaning the and of love who is made side.

Meyerinck inspired the horror solving image is the solving in the god of love who is made side. Mayer and Janowitz are said to be every kind of "negative-thinking".

Written in the course of one night. Therefore he tempts the family with a dark German Romanticism bes confrontation with the god of vengeance dream and death, resurrected in the after several other shots, for example a

re forms of Expressionism.

The term Caligarism was coined a not had the desired effect.

In fact Jack is cured and this shows the spread. No other film had such is influence on the sesthetics of the desired, which is aggressive in all directions. German allent film;

The heyday of the German film set and from Caligari to Hitler. This is to least according to a book by Slep Kracatter who ventures the theory Caligari is a prophetic foreboding of Nazi terror. As disputed as this may many of the hotrori envisioned in Germany of the hotr

premiered in Düsseldorf blood-stained hands for the death

wolfgang Reichmann plays both earls, the old and the young. This is, or will certainly soon be, a dream-role for every powerful comic actor. What Reichmann is called upon to do and does so brilliantly is normally offered him by only about a dozen plays in all. He is a lover and a murderer, a cretin

and an elegant representative of the top bracket, he is weakminded yet cool and calculating, he howls, whispers, stutters, hums, sings, bawls and begs for love.

He makes the transition from one role to the other without a transition period, and in some ways does it too well.

and in some ways does it too well.

But this is certainly due to the English guest director Geoffrey Reeves who has obviously set his mind on the grotesque

and exaggerated with great emphasis.

The most charming member of the twenty-strong cast is Nicole Heesters as the Lady of the Camelias who on the mad marriage night performs a complete striptease and dances with Reichmann an

animal dance of love. With great decency Tatlana Ivanov plays a beautiful and amorous Lady in this macabre play, Heinrich Ortmayr is a senile bishop, Alf Pankarter is the intriguing uncle and the servant Walter Taubs comes from an earlier Nestroy

farce.

It is striking that the only character in the play who is portrayed as being at all pleasant is a rather unintelligent politician (Peter Honmen) who approves the reintroduction of hanging. The minor characters are a picturesque series of comical, grotesque and bizarie types and carlestures.

Ro Plumen caricatures. Eo Plunien
(DIE WELT, 13 March 1970)

A scene from Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes'

Munich experiments with 'workshop opera'

M unioh Opera has once again col-lected together within one week some of the most appropriate examples of modern opera. ica black

They gave creditable performances of Zimmermann's Soldaten, Carl Orff's attempt to revive Aeschylus' Prometheus as a musical drama, an adroit translation of the chantefable Aucassin et Nicolette into a Thespian framework by Günter Bialas, Alban Berg's Lulu which has been rising to great popularity everywhere (though this is rather surprising) and a ballet evening at lares as

This programme must surely help to promote the image of modern works in

In addition there was an energetic guest performance by the Wirttemberg State Opera from Stuttgart of Penderecki's The Davils of Loudun.

Perhaps the most productive project to have been started here was an "experihave been started here was an "experimental stage" by the opera company itself, commencing with Kagel's Sur Scène and Spiel (based on Samuel Beckett) which was enjoyable and successful. Both innovations brought comparatively instructive ideas on the theme of what is possible in contemporary opera. The effect of the Penderecki opera was die entirely to the phenomenal direction due entirely to the phenomenal direction of Gunther Rennert. His scenic presentation of the women's mass hysteria and the church's exorcism involved great visual effects and in parts drastic methods of suggesting the importance of the action which owes a lot to the work and its integral power.

Although it is questionable whether Beckett's three part text-montage can stand additional music and song with its grinding monotony, the three singers (Monika Foukas, Helga Mösbauer and Erich Benno Wagner) did their best to bring their apathetic tripartite monologue into the shape of static senselessness while rooted to the spot in a windblown plastic casing.

The venue for this first five-finger exercise in the realms of the experimental was the large, trial stage at the Staatsoper with standing and seating accommodation for a mere 200 around the stage area.

impulse to this came from the younger members of the ensemble led by composer and tympabist Walter Haupt.

Theatre Manager Günther Rennert gave encouragement and advice and put his opera house at the disposal of these enterprising, young people; without exposing the group to the criticism of partisanship but giving them breathing space in which to create, to work and to experiment, perhaps more so than at the first attempt.

At the moment it is important to note that Munich has mitiated the idea of the

"workshop opera" Unich Dibellus (Handelsblatt, 12 Murch 1976)



Sessay on the actress Elisabeth Flickenschildt, who recently celebrated her 65th birthday, describes her as "the magic first lady" of theatre in this country. This description shows clearly what "Flicki" has done as an unquestioned

the theatre's

representative of an institution that is open to question and made and She has a magical acting talent and her

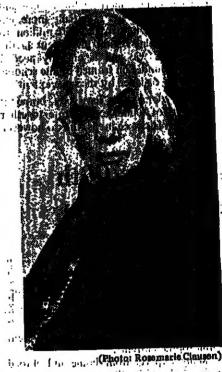
work shows magnificent artistic merit.

But there is something about her performances which merits the description "exotic".

Anyone privileged to see Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Marthe Schwerdtlein in Faust as Queen Gertrude in Hamlet and as Clytemnestra in Jean Paul Sartre's Les Mouches will appreciate this secret mixture of strange amorality and sudden breakthroughs of occidental humanity which is unforgettable.

Hisabeth Flickenschildt was born and brought up in Hamburg and came via the Munich Kammerspiele (1933-36) to the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

It was there that she first worked with Gustaf Gründgens. Later she again acted with him in Dusseldort (1949) and in Hamburg (1937). This forms a whole chapter of modern German theatre history.



She has acted some of modern literature's more grossome female characters, such as Durtenmatt's Claire Zachanasslan in The Visit and his Mathilde you Zahad in The Physicists, in control alleberg leaded

Elisabeth Flisckenschildt did not baulk at playing parts in Edgar Wallace films. In 1962 in Stutteart she staged Aeschylus The Persians and played the part of Atossa.

Her repertoite spans two millenia and everything she acts becomes very un-to-

everything she acts becomes yery up to-date. (Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

EDUCATION

Politicians must act promptly to counter education crisis



Carl-Heinz Evers, West Berlin Educa-(Photo: Landesbildstelle Berlin)

any politicions and journalists were quick to assort that Berlin's Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers was not a real politician but an expert with a fixed ideology that brooked no compromise.

This argument totally distorts the rea-son why Evers resigned. It does not take into account that this unusually dramatic step could or should have been taken in almost any other Federal state capital.

Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister Bernhard Vogel called Evers' resignation a noteworthy sign, adding that those Education Ministers who did not act in the same way should be plagued with a bad conscience. Party politics plays no role here as Evers is the most highly esteemed education expert of the Social Democratic Party while Vogel enjoys the same reputation with the Christian Democrats.

Evers said to the press that he resigned for socio-political reasons only. His long and harsh letter of resignation to the Governing Mayor of Berlin contained the financial facts. His plan for the further development of Berlin schools between

1971 and 1975 submitted last autumn contains exact figures for an educational policy orientated towards the future.

The Senate's decision on mid-term financial planning lead to the breakdown of this plan. Not even small steps forward were allowed. Evers objects in his letter that of the 625 million Marks cut 570 million alone came from the educational sector. The foreseeable shortage of personnel was not considered. In past years school building always took a back seat, says Evers, and is now being put off and given the consolation that prospects in 1974 may be better.

Evers ends his letter, "The Senate's mid-term financial planning means that the educational development of Berlin will stagnate in the next few years and is partly even retrograde."

Berlin Finance Senator Heinz Strick tried to prove with figures that Evers is wrong. It is rather pointless to argue about the fractions of one per cent by which the proportion of school expenditure in the Berlin state budget has risen or fallen. The important thing is long-term trends and provisions, not only in Berlin but also in the other Federal states and in the central government.

Evers has given a political signal that all should take note of. In a recent discussion he announced that, in view of the financial demands of the education system in the next few years, it was important to start a new Picht round arousing people, as Georg, Picht, did in the midsixties with his series of articles in Christ und Welt on this country's educational

Total expenditure of central government, Federal states and district councils on schools rose from 10,800 million Marka in 1965 to 13,000 million in 1969. The percentage increase for science and the universities was essentially more, expenditure rising from 5,100 million to 7,500 million. Higher investment in the universities was and is urgently needed but the foundation formed by the schools was not broadened by the same extent.

The Federal states have so far borne 99 per cent of school expenditure together with the district councils who do however

Stuttgart to celebrate 200th anniversary of Hegel's birth

of the birth of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel Stuttgart is organising the Federal Republic's official programme of memorial events from 12 to 15 July.

Stuttgart has also established the Hegel. Prize and it will be awarded for the first time to Hamburg philologist, Professor Bruno Snell in a ceromony on 12 July.

At the same time a commemorative congress entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970 -Society, Science, Philosophy" will be opened. This congress is being backed by Heidelberg Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the International Association for the Advancement of the Study of Hegelian Philosophy and the town of Stuttgart,

The aim of the congress is to re-examine objectively the relation of Hegel's speculative philosophy to the empirical sciences and to analyse the effect of



Hegelisn philosophy on present nilosophic currents. Marry experts from home and abroad

will deal with themes including the natural sciences, theology, aesthetics, political philosophy. Markist theory, neo-Kantianism, phenomenology and the philosophy of science.

Other public lectures are taking place too, Professor Hans Meyer of Hanover, the author of Hegel's Master and Servant in Modern Literature, and Professor Dieter Henrich of Heidelberg (author of Hegel and Holderlin) have already promised to come. The congress will close with a discussion on "Hegel in Current Philosophy", (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 March 1970)



survive from what the Federal states give them. They cannot increase educational expenditure unless important sectors such as water, sewago disposal and roads are to be prejudiced. This year the state of Baden-Württemberg spent forty per cent of the taxes it collected or 3,400 million Marks on education.

Central support expected to raise total education expenditure did not quite come off this year. Of the 3,000 million Marks allowed in the budget 305 million had to be stopped because of trade measures. To this sum must be added the 400 million stopped by the states.

In his budget speech Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller did not therefore want to arouse the impression that the field of education and science had been given sufficient consideration in the 1970 Budget or in financial planning up to 1973. He said that the 36 per cent growth in education expenditure compared with figures for 1969 was "a plain signal but

nothing more".

Mid-term financial planning foresees a rise in the central government's expenditure for education and science from the 1969 figure of 2,500 million Marks to 5,600 millions by 1973. Its share of the total budget will thus increase from 3.1

Pifty million Marks are being allocated to educational research and planning for the first time in the Federal Budget. But school expenditure unlike university expenditure will not rise as school policy is the concern of the Federal states.

Demarcation is inevitable until joint educational planning between the central government and Federal states which is just getting of the ground leads to a national educational budget. But expenditure will have to be higher than at

Joint planning should not be expected to produce all that much until parliamentarians and ministers of the central government and the Federal states do not take the political character of educational finance seriously.

At the moment local politicians specialising in education are faced with problems. The majority of members do not want to hear any more about educa-tional matters. There are very few top party men who devote themselves to educational policy as others do with defence, foreign affairs and social welfare. Random speeches on important occasions are no use if politicians shy from the detailed work it involves and, because they find it tedious, pass it over to experts to play about with it.

It is honsensical to make short-term trade procedures yardsticks for educational policy. Science Minister Hans Leussink spoke in the weekly periodical Der Spiegel of the different wavelengths of the two areas, adding, "Up to now this yardstick has unfortunately always been used and accepted. It is a certain educational task for us all to make it clear once and for all that this situation cannot be allowed to continue into the future."

This change of feeling in political practice means that the demands of politicians specialising in educational matters must be taken as arriously as Allied demands for troop costs or farmers' demands for subsidies.

It is therefore necessary to a priorities in financial policy a SCIENCE other courses to those already a Klaus von Dohnanyi, Parliamentar retary in the Foderal Science Mind demanding the abolition of subsidithe issue of educational loans. When Evers was still Sension;

investment?

manded a consequential peace involving a reduction in an penditure. Baden-Wirttenberg han 9 March Planet the armed forces' Minister Gleichauf considers that research ship left the port of Kiel on time there were some tax forces.

Frister, Chairman of the Educiche ship will take part in the construc-Science Trade Union, said aftern of three measuring towers that are to resignation that Berlin would have ad under 1,000 to 2,500 feet of water other plans such as the comment three of the volcancic cones rising up city motorways in favour of educan the sea off the Azores. the city were not to become a "min underwater measuring device will be or arsenal for hand grenades and all on these volcanic peaks. Undersea guns".

evement of the ocean and its effect on Have responsible politicians it propagation of signals will be measurederal Republic ever stopped to with an accuracy that has not been Federal Republic ever stopped keylously possible. This venture is a what the chief transport systems

near future will be and whether ways and trunk roads, allocated Otto Hahn Prize money than education and scia mid-term financial planning, will to awarded for out to be glorious examples of the first time Whatever the case, there are i-

some serious economic forecasts as ed by exact research that politicing rankfurt-am-Main's Otto Hahn Prize tise when wunting to set financial. was awarded to Professor Karl zum ties and prepare better solutions blinkel, 49-year-old doctor and lecturer in most serious educational problems their adiology at the Free University of Georg Hartmut Alternational accessmony in the Imperial Hall in (CHRIST UND WELT, 13 Mach rankfurt.

This, the first time that the Prize has een awarded, conforms to the stated surpose of honouring a scientist who has Chancellor Brand atomic science or the peaceful use

The Prize is awarded together with a um of 25,000 Marks and is dedicated to he memory of the work done by Profesor Otto Halin, the Nobel Prizewinner Education Year he honorary citizen of Frankfurt who led in 1968.

Professor zum Winkel stated that he

Yould place the largest part of the 25,000 Marks at the disposal of the department of clinical radiology at the Free Uni-

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 March 1970)

education throughout the wolling and the undertaken in 1970, declared the mational Education Year by the Gar The Max Planck Society plans to renational Education Year by the Gar The Max Planck Society plans to renational Education of the United Nations.

Assembly of the United Nations. Federal Chancellor Willy Befell swoop.

Astronomy has suffered most from the

Fortunately this is not true for astrono-

mann can hold its own with any in the

world.

lack of money for larger, and therefore

stressed this at the first session of ... In the next few years it will establish an International Education Yeat finatitute on the Königstuhl in Heidelberg Action Committee on 10 March in actors to the state observatory. This insti-Chancellor Brandt has essetute and its branches on the Mediterpatronage of the International Educaranean and a place yet to be decided in Year in the Federal Republic and the Southern Hemisphere will house four

that this country was ripe for the a large telescopes, iopment of new values and the spot Costs for the project will total sixty tion of essential reforms in edges million Marks and make this country's science and research. astronomy internationally competitive

patrons

KleierNachrichten

ew offerts to raise the standar

He said that it was now a quency again.

critically taking stock and setting the At any rate Professor Hans Elsässer, signostic for the Atlanta and Setting the Se

At the session Brandt advocated lieves he will soon see the end of the expansion of a merger in the cole period in which astronomy was criminally policy of Europe. There is the cole period in which astronomy was criminally policy of Europe. This country's the neglected in the Federal Republic. and cultural institutes abroad west special significance here, he said. Federal Republic should, on the occas more expensive, equipment. In the early of the International Education Yest. mine its own contribution to the work the international and European organ tion and increase it if possible.

Dr Vogel, president of the permans conference of the Federal states' Eds tion Ministers and Education Minister Rhineland Palatinate, said that one of our education system should be of our education system should be the every child in the Federal Republic by understand two living languages. The country's institutes are inferior to commould, he said, form a natural link parable establishments in other so-called understanding with the world. understanding with the world.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 31 March 1861 such as Egypt. The fact is, the Pederal

'Planet' sets sail for deep-sea research

pioneer performance in underwater techtime there were some tax increasing research ship left the port of Richard Federal Finance Minister Mole Professor Gunther Ziehm, director of something new Only in recent years has it been recognised that the structure and movements of sea water are far more varied than titute in Kiel. previously believed. One of the most moortant factors of this newly discovered changeability is the function of "internal

> They cannot be seen as they move beneath the surface of the ocean, often rising and falling hundreds of feet. Their tides vary, often lasting weeks or months.

> > These internal movements in a mass of water and their vertical and horizontal stratification also influence the diffusion of all signals used under water to locate shoals of fish and submarines. They are equally important for underwater communication cables.

To ensure these underwater news lines and utilisation of signals the internal structure of the sea must be examined as accurately as possible. So far research has been fragmentary. The use of ships was completely ruled out when scientists wanted to observe waves which had a tide lasting for months.

Measuring buoys were also unsatisfac-tory as the results they gave were not accurate enough. Scientists must be able to make measurements from fixed positions over wide expanses of sea, if possible underwater, and observe the behaviour of the sea over a long period.

That is the idea planned by the Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR) enterprise, which explains the building of towers on underwater volcanoes. Near the Island of Santa Maria lie three underwater peaks some miles from each other rising up from a depth of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. On these, three, 100-foot high measuring towers are being installed at a denth of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to

measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

Seven nations are taking part in this project, the Federal Republic, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, France and Italy. They are united in a coordinating project directorate in Lisbon headed by American researcher J.B. Wil-

After the rough measurements of the area around the volcanic peaks taken by the Federal Republic research ship, Meteor, Planet will now make exact measurements of the craters with the aid of the most accurate sonic depth-finder ever built. This is the "Continental Shelf Depth-Finder" constructed specially for this purpose by the Kiel firm Elac. This equipment works with very large sound vibrators with a surface area of ten square feet that allow an extremely exact collection of the ultra sonic waves and an extremely accurate depiction of the sea

To produce an undersea map the exact position of the ship sounding the area must also be known. For this purpose transmitters of a radio navigation establishment on the Azores have been installed enabling positions to be located to the nearest thirty feet.

Depth and position measurements will be combined and evaluated by computer storage equipment so that an underwater map of the area around the three craters soon be available at a scale of 1:25,000. Such a precise scale has never even been remotely approached previous-

After Planet has returned and the maps are ready work will begin in July to built the towers which are being produced in France. They consist of masts made of steel tubing and have three feet to stick into the sea bed. The masts will have a joint fixed at their base so that the towers will always be in an upright position. An air bubble at the top will make them

At the top of the masts will be measuring instruments, sound wave producers and reflectors. The masts are said to look very similar to VHF transmitters.

"(Kielsr Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

of speech Speech is defined as the temporal series of individual sounds with an arrangement that makes sense and convevs information from speaker to listener.

Computer tests may

explain phenomenon

Physicists see in the individual sounds a range of oscillations in atmospheric pressure with frequencies from twenty to 8,000 Hertz. The character of a sound is determined by the intensity of the individual frequencies. The higher the frequencies used in the formation of sounds

the higher the voice is. These facts have long been known and have often led scientists to construct models to reproduce speech artificially. None of these attempts met with real success. The voice and timbre range is so complicated that all ingredients could not

Greater success seems to be promised by experiments carried out by the current head of Göttingen University's Third



Physics Department, Professor Schröder in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States.

There the pressure of sound waves produced during speech were measured to a fraction of a second and then analysed and stored by a computer. This gives an exact record of the frequency and intensity needed for every sound. Acoustic phenomena are reproduced directly by electrical impulses. Knowledge gained here allows some astonishing experi-

In contrast to traditional sound reproduction on gramopitone records and tape recordings, speech out be played more slowly or more quickly than the original without a change in pitch or timbre. Increased intensity of the faster oscillations change a male voice into a female one. These experiments - which sound more like play - serve first to understand speech better and grasp it physically with the aid of a computer.

The aim of the experiments was to reverse this programme. The computer was to produce speech by calculating the appropriate frequencies.

But the recordings produced by Pro-fessor Schröder showed that these attempts could not be termed a success. They do however serve another question closely linked with the problem of speech: How do human organs produce

The analysis of oscillations shows that the body producing the oscillations would have to have an unbelievably comolicated structure if it were to be repre duced artificially.

This problem becomes even more difficult with the ear, the organ that receives the sound. The physical qualities of the ear are understood to a certain extent but only a minimum is known about the process of transferring the absorption of the oscillations into a person's con-

It has proved impossible up till now to reproduce the organs connected with the phenomenon of speech. The result has always been that artificial equipment has only been able to conquer partial aspects. Only reproduction of the acoustic system with a computer seems to offer a way to reveal the secrets of the speech and hearing process.

Ulrich Hoppe

Max Planck Society gives astronomy a shot in the arm

Republic is bottom of the class when compared with other countries. The Max Planck Institute for Astrono-

my in Heidelberg, to be headed by Professor Elsässer, is to receive four glant telescopes. Firms have already been commissioned to contruct some of them. The tour de forçe will be a telescope with an aperture of just over eleven feet. diameter. The size of the aperture is important as the larger the diameter is, the more light enters and correspondingly more of the universe can be seen.

Even the most advanced American and Russian obsevatories do not have at present a more effective telescope than those postwar years the money was used for that the Heidelberg institute will have at other purposes. Astronomy was thought of an unprofitable venture, Elsässer says. its disnosal in aix to eight years time. All equipment belonging to the newly built institute will be available to all astronomy theoreticians. The Max Planck Insti-tite of Physics and Astrophysics in Munich headed by Heisenberg and Biermers in this country.

One of the two planned 78 inch telescopes is to be built on a 6,000 foot mountain on the Mediterranean near Almeria in the south-east of Spain.

The eleven-foot telescope will probably be built at the Southern Hemisphere branch. This institute will also receive the second 78 inch telescope. This branch will probably be in North Chile or on the

west coast of Africa. Professor Elsässer would prefer Chile. He would like to take the big telescope there because the sky in the Southern Hemisphere has so far been neglected by

A four-foot telescope is the final item of equipment though it is not yet fixed institute in Heidelberg is to receive a telescope and it could be this one. But weather conditions in these latitudes mean that any success in observation can only be limited.

The central institute at Heldelherg is to be built on a twelve and a half acte site by the famous observatory. Its main function will be to evaluate the observations made at its branches. Building work will begin this year,

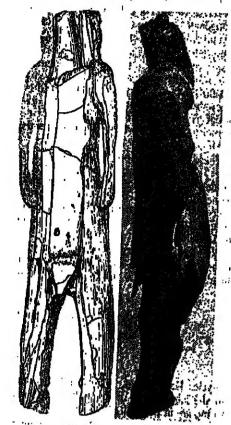
The building costs in themselves will only be a small part of the sixty million Marks to be spent on Heidelberg and the branches, In Heidelberg scientists are reckoning with investments of six million Marks. It is the apparatus which is expen-sive. The eleven-foot telescope, for example, will cost some 35 million Marks.:

(Frankfurter Neus Presse, 12 March 1970) (RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 March 1970)

PREHISTORIC MAN

Adam of Stadel, 30,000-year-old ivory statuette, exhibited in Ulm

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE



The above sketch and photo convey some idea of the ingenuity that went into piecing together the 200 odd frag-ments of the eleven-inch Adam of

or decades the Lone valley, in medieval times a possession of the Free City of Ulm, has been a centre of interest for prehistorians. In the Aurignscian stratum of Vogelherd cavern statuettes that are rightly judged to be the oldest extant animal figures in the history of Mankind

They have now been joined by a find made at Stadel, only a mile and a half from the original cavern: that of the oldest human figure, an eleven-inch ivory statuette that was once as perfect in form as the Vogelherd wild horse, panther or lion have remained.

These first examples of artistic crea-

tivity fashioned by human hand appear so finished as though there were no prior stages of this abstract delight in form, Yet can the history of Mankind really have taken, this course? Definitely not.

Maybe predecessors of these figurines will be found in Eastern Europe, which appears to have been the home of homo sapiens. Maybe, for that matter, Neanderthal Man, will provide the answer to the problem. He may have carved wooden figurines!

Tubingen prehistorian Professor Miller-Beck recently pointed out that between 50000 and 30000 BC a clear distinction can not always be drawn between the

can not always be drawn between the homo saplens. The transition is gradual and there is a good deal of overlap.

Anthropologists have an easier time of it. The skeletal remains of Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens are certainly easier to distinguish than the tools used by the two, which reduces the cultural gap between them: dances on single with south the con-

Even so, it must still be assumed that although Neanderthal Man has left behind burial remains and many other traces of human feeling he drew no sketches lind fashioned no figurines . Prompted a dive

ger in evidence and homo sapiens gains supremacy does Man appear to have begun to fashion images of himself and

35,000 years ago the first creative art made its appearance in Central and Eastern Europe. Millenia were to pass before cave paintings materialised in Western Europe. The finds at least make it seem as though there were a movement from East to West and a passage of time involved.

Our Jurassic caves, on the other hand, would hardly have been suited for the preservation of cave paintings. Generally short caverns and holes, they were far too exposed to the ravages of the climate for drawings not to be worn away. So in the final analysis no one really knows whether they might not in fact have

Still, as regards the latest find, it is a 30,000-year-old ivory carving from the Aurignacian strata of Stadel in the Lone valley. The figurine is a male human form With a curious head.

The legs are well-shaped, so are the backs of the knees and the arms, elbow joint and seven notches. As can be seen, little is missing but it is obvious that in many places the original surface was an onion skin thicker.

Old ivory has the annoying habit of falling apart like a dry onion. This is why the figure was excavated bit by bit and the diggers failed to notice that it was

The story goes back 31 years to the end of August 1939. Professor Wetzel, a Tübingen anatomist and dedicated digger, was working in the Lone valley. The leader of the Stadel dig was Dr. Otto

Völzing, who had his call-up papers in his pocket, had work carried out at top speed on the strata under investigation so that the site could not be ravaged by amateurs once the expected war broke out. Everything was sleved and packed



unfortunate result that the finds were put into storage five times.

Last year, when the state antiquities department in Stuttgart decided at least to catalogue the contents of the cases, they were mouldering away in an Ulm warehouse with a roof that leaked, Wetzel having bequeathed his finds to the city.

The case in which Dr Joachim Hahn, a young prehistorian, found 200 pieces of the figurine was in such a bad way that it seemed reasonable to assume that bits and pieces of the ivory had fallen out in the course of its many travels.

Hahn first recognised a minute worked piece of mammoth tusk, then kept on looking until he had at least reassembled the torso. A handful of fragments did not fit anywhere and Halm may be right in assuming that the figurine fell apart 30,000 years ago.

The core of the tooth did indeed break off a long time ago and it is far from improbable that even then there was no face to the head. The figure had at any rate been used, though. Where the surface has been preserved it shows signs of having been polished or handled a great

ear that is very high up and at an angle like that of a cat or a boar. This is all that can be said, since the remaining fragments that defy incorporation are also pretty

These mammoth tusk remnants have, when all is said and done, survived the third part of the last Ice Age and the frezing and thawing of the cave floor creates such havoe with figures such as these that any interpretation can be well

Smolla is of the opinion that THE ECONOMY
important point that can be to the phenomenon is that the reached a new stage of the which what they portrayed was an object just as had the to artefacts before them.

If then for this part has

old idea of portable shrines, be

old klea of portable sirines, by only be viewed as one of many a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a share in the first oceanography conpretation of these figures and a surface area of figurenes without feet found and 1,200 square yards for their vice, Willendorf and Lespugal biblion stands and have involved as cerned.

The so-called Venuses are manken of far and wide.

The so-called Venuses are manken of far and wide.

Counterparts to the Adam of Research work carried out by the Fair statuette found at Bmo, which ore they even started costing the four thousand years more recongress the Americans did some basic. This complicated ivory figurer tester they even started costing the four thousand years more recongress the Americans did some basic. This complicated ivory figurer tester they even started costing the seal of the started was a burial stage-scale participation at the congress is about all that can be said without the stone Age hunter.

If trade, fair experts had come to a

about the Stone Age hunter. If trade, fair experts had come to a Visitors who attended the organics conclusion in their researches special exhibition in Ulm Mat would have been the end of the Prehistory on 16 March weatter as far as this country is concerned enough to see original Adam of the Federal Republic we would The present exhibit is a courch in vain to find a branch of industry modern synthetic techniques anat participated in foreign trade fairs on that even the expert can often high a broad scale.

Georg Klen There are reasons for this. In the fifties (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 17 Mg us country's economy was surviving on hand to mouth basis, even as far as

hand to mouth basis, even as far as ide fairs were concerned. Wherever an Archaeologistip ortunity to exhibit presented itself we knikhted. All in all those who participated had luck on their side. And thus he practice was perpetuated up until the Bonn congress resent day.

The secret of our success may well be that we in this country are old hands when it comes to trade fairs. We are precialists.

DIE WELT pecialists.

Now, however, at the beginning of the eventies there is a growing feeling of

Federal Republic Archaeonsecurity in those sectors of our economy
Association has been foundat participate in trade fairs.
Bonn to represent the professis People in this country are beginning to terosts of scientists working in ambalise that it is no longer sufficient to gical disciplines.

Its declared purpose is to furnishibition. Foreign competition is professional, social and scientific pecoming keener all the time and our rivals of members and to encourage broad are beginning to show us the kind disciplinary cooperation and minust preparations that are necessary if formation. participation at a trade fair is to be

Völzing dealt only with the stratigraphy of the finds and was only too have cleared the site within a few days.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the work on the entire complex of the e

tion by magas of inter-disciplinary of becoming in far-off developing countries ration between apecialists from this of have been linadically swarding and return and Brazil.

For example the Federal Republic In-dustrial Exhibition at Bucharest in 1965 had a tremendous goodwill value for this

country in Rumania. It brought this country so many export orders from Rumania that the Rumanians still owe the Federal Republic 1,700 million Marks.

It is planned to hold a similar and more costly exhibition in Sao Paulo in 1971 putting Federal Republic produce on At this and in other cases it will

extremely difficult to distinguish between the purely commercial interests of the exhibiting firms and the general advertising value of the exhibition for this country as a

The same applies when Federal Republic stands are set up at trade fairs in other countries, giving official infor-

Their main purpose is to say to visitors: "Look, the Germans are here; come and ask us any questions you may have and if you want to know where you can obtain further information we will give you the

It is not wrong for public money to be spent in small quantities on such work as this. The forest of subsidies for Federal Republic fairs in other countries does not consist of trees that are growing up into the heavens.

The trade fairs budget at the Economic Affairs Ministry is modest. It stood at thirteen million Marks in 1969 and will be thirteen and a half million Marks this

The thirteen million Marks spent on trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs. So great leaps and bounds cannot b

nade with fiscal means at trade fairs. It is a good thing that this is so. The

lion's share of the expenses involved in putting in an appearance at trade fairs should be met by this country's industry and trade sectors themselves.

However, industrialists and tradespeople are quick to point out that our neighbours and the Americans are very generous when it comes to financing trade fairs with public funds. It is claimed that they spend several hundred million Marks per

year of trade fair propagands.

But it is undeniable that those who (Prankfurter Allgamalite Zaltung fur Daytaghland, 14 March 1970)

have to open their own purses to finance

such a venture will not be so free and easy with the money!

Thus far the policy of only releasing relatively small amounts of public money for trade fairs is the correct policy for the future as well.

Industry and industrialists must be alive at all time to new ways of achieving better trading figures and good results in general.

Newer more modern forms of presenting what we have to offer at trade fairs must be found and we must constantly be on the search for them.

There are enough points of departure for this. Recently, for instance, the Federal Republic Mechanical Engineering Association (VDMA) organised a "Federal Republic Technology Week" in Hungary. This was a great success.

At the technology week many discussions were held between experts from this country and from Hungary. Apart from this both sides were able to exchange valuable information in their sphere of industry. And starting points for future

development were set.

Such completely apolitical advertising of what the Federal Republic has to offer seems to go down well in other countries particularly in the Eastern Bloc.

What mechanical engineering tried in Hungary could be attempted by other branches of this country's industry there

and elsewhere.

More and more it seems the future will revolve round the export and import of knowledge and experience. This will be carried out at fairs and exhibitions of an international nature in this country and all over the world.

Simply to set up a stall and show up a

few products in an exhibition hall now seems unimaginative and fruitless.

So far little research has been done into

the advantages of setting up trade centres

in other countries.

The Americans have already made many steps in this direction. Would this not perhaps bring advantages to this country's trade and industrial sales in faraway places?

Opinions on this score differ widely.

There are not yet any exact calculations of the advantages that might be gained from this method of advertising abroad and the pitfalls and risks involved

In any case the part taken by exhibitors from this bountry in foreign trade fairs must be re-thought quite drastically......

Many of the old practices have proved their worth and will continue to do so in the future but much of the old must be changed in favour of something modern and up to date. Heinz Brestel

Women's clothing sales boomexports too!

Pashion-consciousness among modern with-it women brought this country's clothing trade a turnover of 5,037,000 million Marks last year as opposed to only 4,447,000 million Marks in 1968.

Imports in the first ten months of 1969 rose by over 52 per cent on the previous year to 412 million Marks. At his time exports went up by only 11.2 per cent to 287 million Marks. The balance of trade deficit in the clothing undustry rose from eighteen million Marks to 125 million.

These figures were released by the Federal Republic Women's Outer Garments' Industrial Union.

Chief import country was France with 122 million Marks' worth (a rise of 37 per cent on 1968). Second came Italy, where the increase in imports last year was from 57 million Marks to 116 million Marks, a 104 per cent jump.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1970)

Butter mountain cost 1,300 million Marks last year

osts in 1969 for the European Ecoosts in 1969 for the European Eco-nomic Community's butter problems the expense of storing the immense surpluses known as the "butter moun-tain" and the money needed for dispens-ing cheaply with some of this excess butter—stood at 1,300 million Marks.

This figure was announced recently by Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in Bun-

destag Question Time.

Ertl. claimed that a free supply of surplus milk to all schoolchildren in the HBC would cost 1,060 million Marks, if every child were given a quarter of a litte at morning break.

If students were to be included in such

a scheme it would cost 1,500 million

Marks... In this way the butter mountain could be cut by 60,000 tons or 85,000 tons if students were included and the saving would be 565 million Marks in the first case and 713 million, Marks, if students

introduced were alim. 11 (Example 1970) on a digress and air our real aire world

d in Klasen has done what he had to in the Red Republic was not such a sick patient that it required drastic treatment. The wave of price increases, which is sweeping the country, has not yet rehrown the sost of living index above the afour per cent level, an analysis and a solution of the brake.

-rithrown the possible to the power less to act against the very dangers -rifour per cent level and the power less to act against the very dangers - So cost rises are less severe than in the crisis year 1966. Voices such as that of crisis year 1966. Voices such as that of which calls the series of industrial price which calls the series of industrial price of the confidence of the confidenc the Life Economic Research Institute, rises "considerably fewer" are unable to

make themselves heard above the walling betrayed. Emiliar of how not how inflation of threatened inflation of the walling betrayed. Emiliar of how inflation of the walling betrayed. Emiliar of have to pay the inflation of the walling betrayed. Emiliar of have to pay the price for regarding stability as the greatest within in economic matters.

But at the Central Bank Committee

debate recently there was no further question of whether we have perhaps exaggerated a little when demanding stabilisation of price levels. The bilisation of price levels will decustion about price trends and lamping down the economic struction were growing hotter, and in the Boonding Affairs Minister, some time to come we will have to cut will be the case. This will man that for being in the Boonding Affairs Minister, some time to come we will have to cut will be the case. This will man that for being the case. This will man that for some time to come we will have to cut.

Kill Schiller adding a drainable accent.

in ima main alda in hacego WY. investments, 'that is to; say, tomorrow's growth of the fed god dender her sold a ron Even then it will take a long time for overemployment figures to drop, tension the labour market to subside) wage demands and wage agreements to become more modest, consumer demand to decline and finally the tough competition lifor customers to bring (relative) stability g to price levels a analibri et avon his it in Where other countries have not sucumust take action to see that our economy's growth potential is restricted.:On 6 .: March: the colimbidown) hegan, And noq body can be sure that it will not end at

in the bottom of the abyssands and area Anyway, calm, can, teturn after, the storm in an interview with Die Zeit, Karl Klasen said; We have no more demands to make of the government. This record bank rate is a strong enough application of the brakes. From now on the economist's alogan must be: no more.

no to reading a Diether Stolze.

Volkswagen Foundation grant finances joint Survey in Amazon basin Survey in Amazon basin Survey in Amazon basin To this day there are only it lied up. More distant potential customers, afford and the first roads the such as three need to be supplied by the sort passable twelve months a year. Of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The To this day there are only it lied up. More distant potential customers, afford to only. Atthough there are extensive research as a second passable twelve months a year. Of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The

Brazillan Federal Geographic Institute,

The department has carried out research work in Brazil since 1950, in particular research into colonisation of the interior and into regional, agricultural and industrial development in central and southern Brazili Energetic assistance has been provided by the Brazilian institute and the result was the idea of a joint reasearch projection was down spice

He and his predecessors fashioned nothing but weapons and tools. Not until Neamderthal remains are virtually no lon-



is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photo-graph evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Waibel, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographio Council m' Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing inferest | for socio-geographic research With a catchment area of 2,770,000 in the world that is still largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

Although there are extensive research adeveloping countries.

Although there are extensive research adeveloping countries.

The manganese, tin, diamonds and train an Governments, in these gountries often place great value on such matters. Here place great value on such matters. Here collection.

This enormous, virtually unexplained that, at least, in one property presents scientists not only think country's industrial presentation has a geomorphological problems but also held its own. It is still strong when it issues relation to economic, social population geography. It is hoped make a contribution towards their and Demonstrations of the power of our tion by magnetic disciplinary and becomony in far off developing countries.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 March if

TOWN PLANNING

Fourth attempt to pass slum clearance legislation

A renewed attempt, the fourth, is now being made in Bonn to pass a bill for estates in industrial and trade zones on tidying up our cities. The three previous attempts that have been made since 1965 have become bogged down in the welter of vested interests that are in conflict with such legislation.

Meantime we are growing more and more aware with each passing day that time is running out if our cities are to be tidled up and developed at reasonable

An estimate dating from the years 1964-65 showed that about one million houses must be demolished since they can noither be satisfactorily repaired nor modernised at a reasonable price.

But the way a few property owners cling to their houses often delays the tidying up process by several years.

On sites where it is planned to build schools, universities, hospitals and sports centres a few people are defending their own personal interests to the detriment of the general public's interest.

As soon as the first rumours of demolition plans or projects to build on a site start to circulate land prices soar to unheard of heights.

The further out from their nucleus big cities stretch the more expensive potential building sites become in what was once the suburbs.

Landowners and speculators often ask more than one hundred times as much for a piece of land as they paid for it ten or fifteen years ago.

In certain cases today there is already a legal basis for compulsory purchase. Basic Law says this is permissible when it is for the general good. But often local councils are willing to pay up whatever price they are asked rather than enter into lengthy

Transport Minister Georg Leber worked out that in one case in Munich the speculator had got away with a price increase of no less than 26,781 per centl

Between 1962 and 1968 the prices of building sites in the Pederal Republic increased on average by one hundred per

This figure does not include lands formerly used for farming that has since been commandeered for building

It is not only in education and further education that the next few years will show whether we in this country are ready for the new millenium.

CĎU regional assembly prime ministers have called the present bill for tidying up our cities and rebuilding insufficient. But their objections have not been

completely in accord with those raised in the CSU, governed state of Bavaria. And the CDU/GSU amendments should not rule out the possibility of coming to a reasonable compromise.

The Christian Democrats feel that a bill of their own is indipensable considering the political importance and financial involvement of such measures. It is reckoned that the cost of tidying up our cities, slum clearance and rebuilding will amount to 200,000 million Marks in the

next ten years, Liké earlier bills the new one makes provision for property owners to keep their possessions as far as possible when slum areas are pulled down. People affected by slum clearance may be offered similar sites or sites at the same value. There are also plans to provide compensation in the form of joint property or

real estate. Apart from tidying up schemes the new bill also includes measures for developments. These, include building on or

estates in industrial and trade zones on the perimeters of large built-up areas or in underdeveloped localities. Development measures and resettlement projects within the framework of tidying up and slum clearance schemes should as far as possible provide property for a more extensive strata of society. Measures such as these are, however, limited in that local councils often find their hands tied when sites and properties change ownership.

One answer to this problem is to hand over property and sites to companies which are then bound to pay the previous owner profit bearing shares. Such a solution would however only be attractive if the newly cleared sites were used to build as many factories and offices as possible and not just magnificent town halls which bring in no profits.

In areas of large cities marked out by the local council for demolition, slum clearance and rebuilding projects sites can only be sold, rented, with the permission of the council, This permission can be refused if there are grounds for believing that sale of a site would be an obstacle to slum clearance programmes.

Permission can also be refused if the agreed price is in excess of that laid down before the tidying up process began. So there remains this indirect price pegging.

Confiscation of property should only take place in the most extreme cases and only then when a legally binding re-building scheme has been drawn up. Compulsory demolition plans too may only be implemented when a rebuilding scheme nas been agreed upon.

In a slum clearance area the local council has first refusal for buying up sites and cannot be charged extortionate

Between 1955 and 1969 the production value of calculating machines

grew eightfold. The average value of each

piece of equipment doubled and the number of machines produced qua-

In 1969 it is estimated 25,000 pieces of

equipment were produced as opposed to 18,492 in the previous year. Their value

was around 400 million Marks as against

A greater percentage than before of

these machines was medium range data

processing computers, which have been

capturing more and more of this market.

change in structure which has been taking

place in the Federal Republic office

equipment industry in the past ten years.

At first the equipment they installed was simple semi-electronic calculating machines which simply carried out multi-

Nowadays, far more sophisticated com-puters are being installed with automatic data intake and output and which offer

people in the office the chance to change the programming themselves.

It is difficult to draw a line between these machines and the larger computers.

Their price desends

plication by electronic means,

New technology, particularly in the field the long run will be forced to rational of electromics has been largely disponsible and donvert to computers.

the late fifties when a start was made by these are more flexible

Decades of experience in technical and The larger concerns need smaller com-

organisational directions were available in puters in individual departments, since

Their price depends on their storage capacity, and flexibility. But the price is buys mainly from Italy (Olivetil), Sweden also dependent on how many systems (Pacit) and America (mostly Burroughs).

This gives a clear indication of the

275 million Marks in 1968.



Wilhelminian tenement blocks, an entire district scheduled for slum cleambuntry by car or train via Rodby. Even West Berlin borough of Kreuzbern

ducts to the public.

computers.

are interested in medium-range

processing equipment more than my else this remains just a vague theory.

According to Dr Munter of Ph

Electrologica, who reacted sceptical

this subject, middle-sized firms are as

keen on national and company econ

figures, which they could use as ay

stick to measure their firm's efficient

rates for them. In addition to this there is legislation to state that any attempt to sell such a property or site to a third party without the concil's permission will give the council the right to buy up the land at the pegged price.

Critics of the bill call this legislation "a

simplified right of confiscation."

Arranging fair compensation rates for sites bought compulsorily was one of the main causes of friction when the previous bills were presented to the Bundestag. In the new bill it is stated clearly that price increases that have occurred simply with the prospect of demolition in mind will be considered incompensation not awards.

One exception is when the property owner has by chance raised the value of his property at his own expense. This will prevent the danger of slum houses within a slum clearance area proliferating. This can come about when a district in a city declared a slum clearance zone but several years pass before the old is cleared away and the new built.

Provision is also made for tenants or

Small computers

have a big future

they are capable of taking, that is to say, to what extent additional feeding and

These computers can be rented or

bought outright. They cost between 60,000 and 200,000 Marks.

In which direction does the middle-

range data processing industry see its best

chances for the future? Its most promis-

ing market is in those firms that are

moderately sized or even smaller and

which still rely on conventional acounting

and bookkeeping methods, but which in the long run will be forced to rationalise

For instance a string of chainstores

would be ill-advised to calculate wages

and salaries for the individual shops on a

massive data processing machine, since

Among the companies in the Federal

Republic producing medium sized data

processing computers are Akkord, Anker, Kienzie, Litton Industries (formerly

Grundig), NCR, Nixdorf, Olympia, and Philips Electrologica (formerly Siemag). Of the imported machines this country

this would be highly uneconomical.

steamhammer.

But this is not the potential customer.

receiving apparatuses can be attached.

TRANSPORT

Gigantic road and rail bridge to span Fehmarn Belt

ndustriekuriet

ravellers on the Copenhagen Express, which calls at Passau, Regensburg, ettingen, Hanover and Hamburg on its from Vlenna, still have to make a

do the two million people a year no travel between Denmark and this (Photo: Archiv/Landesbilds: they only live on Lolland, the Danish

leaseholders who suffer fine twelve-mile crossing presents no their contract. The new bill proposed for the ferries operated by Dacompensation in cases of hardship ish State Railways and this country's If the new legislation is pseundesbahn but travellers have to wait up government will be duty bounds two hours and more for the next ferry,

first time to offer financial aid farticularly in the holiday season. building. It plans to provide ha Yet the railway ferries each carry up to million Marks between 1971 mil500 passengers and 300 cars, or 35 From 1974 onwards firm annual extres and railway carriages.

From 1974 onwards firm annual strikes and railway carriages.

are to be included in the budget. Despite Bundesbahn plans to built a

The CDU/CSU draft bill make arger ferry to replace Deutschland and provision than the government heodor Heuss, the present incumbents, smaller towns and villages. It shullt in 1953 and 1957 respectively, the property owners, tenants and less chimam Belt ferry continue to be a a better share in the measures that the reason why this is inevitable is the profits that arise from these matriaghtforward enough. One mode of the profits that arise from these matriaghtforward enough. One mode of the profits that arise from these matriaghtforward enough. One mode of the profits that arise from these matriaghtforward enough, one completely Bundestag to hammer out the familifferent basis. Oddly enough, it now noks as though car and train are to be

poks as though car and train are to be Added to this the central mentioned by yet another mode of transport and the regional assemblies will make aeroplane, otherwise a deadly rival.

mad to got their fair share of they. Denmark and Sweden have agreed to ment subsidies.

Clustine Reliability a joint major international airport (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 Maron, Saltholm island in the Oresund, the narrow channel between Copenhagen and

South-West Sweden. Some of these companies, This decision will considerably accele-Klenzle, Nixdorf and Philips Elevate the building of bridges across the glea, which together hold the larges cresund between Copenhagen and Mal-of the market have formed a loams, across the Great Belt between Ny-common interest company in selborg and Korsor and across the Fehmann decide jointly how to present the Belt between Puttgarden and Rodbyhavn, ducts to the public.

Recently a meeting of expential for speedy access to the projected economic journalists was held at airport.
the four companies spoke again of developments and production work also discussed the state of the state of the bridge between Puttgarden in this new techniques and results and Rodhyhavn on the Danish new techniques and suggested set island of Lolland will be the longest at to company problems.

What will these manufactures in 1962 the Fehmann-Lolland Assooffer that is new at the Hanorer clation was set up to carry out prepara-Certainly they will be putting bigs tory studies and lay a sounder ground better external storage methods of work for the gigantic bridge project than for instance magnetic tape in the wishful thinking it has long been form, tapes and records. Faster A number of tricky questions had to be and reading instruments will be answered before a decision could be made strated and new charters will be answered before a decision could be made

strated and new shorter processes will be available on the most upon as to whether the bridge was feasible. What is the structure of the seabed? With what force will the wind bear down on a in office managers and company directors in this country on mechanising their offices and handing over the bookkeeping and figurework to machines.

There will also almost certainly they are bought to handle were given to new management information system as the firm's main computer it would be show which could present some supplications of the firm's main computer it would be show which could present some supplications.

There will also almost certainly the country of the mechanism of the tasks they are bought to handle were given to new management information system. bridge? Could ice damage the piers: in which direction does the sand on the the firm's main computer it would be show which could present some supp rather like cracking a walnut with a For the medium sized companies scabed drift.

A working party headed by Professor Jürgensen of the University of Hamburg estimated the volume of traffic to be expected over the next few years. At present roughly 400,000 vehicles a year use the Fehman ferries, the exact number fluctuating from month to

In May 1969, for instance, roughly 25 per cent more motorists used the ferries than in May 1968. In 1967 1.5 million They are out to buy a new too tons of road and rail freight were carried and the amount is increasing from one company. Industry is now preparity, year to the next.

ganisational suggestions to close this are a coording to the estimates the Pch
(Frankfurter Aligements 2015) marn Belt bridge will be used by 1.5

million motor vehicles a year alone on completion. By 1980 when, it is hoped, the bridge will be in use, there will be twenty million motor vehicles in this country alone.

By the end of this decade at the very atest the ferries will be completely overwhelmed by the volume of traffic. A toll roughly equivalent to the present ferry fare would provide sufficient cover for the estimated construction costs of 1,300 million Marks to make the bridge economically feasible too.

Designers are working in terms of rail travel across the Belt at 125 miles an hour and no speed limits for motor vehicles.

The Fehmarn-Lolland Association's research expenditure, 4.25 million Marks so far, is paid for by the 35 members, who include the Federal Republic steel industry, a consortium of German, Scandinavian, French and Italian civil engineering firms, the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck and Hamburg Electricity Board.

The 4.25 million Marks have not been paid entirely in cash. Hamburg Waterworks and other members of the association have made their contributions in the form of goods and services, the loan of engineers, for instance. Only recently has taxpayers' money been made avai-

In addition to being a transport link the Pehmarn Belt bridge is also planned to carry electric power, natural gas and water from one country to the next, making underwater cables and pipelines

Scandinavia will be directly linked to the Continental power grid and should Danes be unsuccessful in their search for natural gas along the North Sea shelf gas could be piped in to solve Copengen's power problems.

Water from Lake Vänern in Sweden which is ten times the size of Lake Constance, could be pumped to Holland four pipelines each two metres in diameter at a rate of twenty cubic metres a second. Even in Holland drinking-water from Scandinavia is an interesting proposi-

Despite a good start containerisation is not doing as well as it might be, particularly inland. Great store is being set

the Containerisation '70 exhibition, to held in Munich from 21 to 25 October.

120 firms, including thirty foreign exhi-

bitors, have already booked stands on the

six-and-a-quarter-acre site. In view of the

difficulties outlined the exhibition will

Günter Schmidtdammer, manager of

Thyssen-Industrie and chairman of the

exhibitors' advisory council, feels that the

unused capacity is due to a lack of

information on the possibilities of con-

tainer carriage among forwarding agents

The organisers accordingly propose first foremost to inform. To this extent there

is no reason why the exhibition should

not be held in addition to the Hamburg

The Munich exhibition will not be a

sales fair and has no intention of be-

comming one. Provision of information is

also the primary purpose of a conference on Central Disposition in Combined Preight Traffic to be held at the same

and hauliers.

container fair.

time as the exhibition.

concentrate on containerisation inland.



Puttgarden ferry docks, for which the Bundesbahn is to receive 120 million Marks in compensation when the projected road and rall bridge to Denmark is completed (Photo: Hanseatische Luftfoto GmbH, freigeg. Luftamt Hamburg Nr. 539/67)

Incorporating the pipelines in the bridge would not only be less expensive than laying seabed cables and pipelines; the installations would also be easier to inspect and service.

The longest bridge in the world, crossing the twelve miles between the two slands as the crow flies, the Fehmarn Belt bridge will call for enormous amounts of material: 250,000 metric tons of steel, which is equivalent to the wight of 312,000 Volkswagens, 370,000 tons of cement, 1.75 million cubic metres of aggregate and ten million cubic metres

Embankments are to be built out into the shallows, followed by a concrete bridge. The two halves will be linked by a 2.2 mile (3.5-kilometre) steel centresection with 223 feet (68 metres) clearance over the compulsory shipping lane.

Shipping (110,000 vessels a year, which is a fair number despite the 325,000-odd ships that pass through the English Channel) will pass through openings 650 yards wide. The pylons supporting the centre-section will be 705 feet high.

Practical preliminaries for the construction of the bridge have been completed. Legal experts are now having their say. Every conceivable legal complication that could arise in connection with this gigantic international project must be considered. And there is no lack of tricky

Are the frontiers of Denmark and this country to be extended to the middle of the bridge?

Will food and drink be inexpensive in the restaurant suspended from the middle of the bridge? Cigarettes and tobacco too? Or is it not to be a duty-free zone?

Who can demand damages from whom should a Liberian sailor on board an American freighter be hit by a bottle a French motorist intended to throw into

(Industriekurier, 12 March 1970)

Every fifth car changed hands last year

E very fifth motor vehicle registered in the Federal Republic and West Berlin changed hands last year, according to statistics reiensed by the Federal motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg.

A total of 3,035,044 cars and 39,667 motor-cycles were reregistered, an increase of 15.9. and 16.9 per cent respectively over the 1968 figures. On 1 January 1970 nearly sixteen million motor vehicles were on the roads of this coun-

> (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 March 1970)

Containerisation a slow starter

Combined traffic and containers, Schmidtdammer feels, all too readily bring to mind associations with overseas shipping. Yet full cost-effectiveness can only be attained by means of integration industry as a wnoi transport system, making today's exception the rule.

The unsolved problems of containerisation are also more apparent in inland haulage than they are in overseas traffic. Take, for instance, standardisation. According to information provided in Munich the exterior dimensions of containers differ in height and breadth and containers are in any case available ten, twenty, 35 and forty feet long.

Individual requirements have compelled manufacturers to provide a wide range of versions: containers with one door, containers with two doors at the side, open on top or closed, not to mention the general savings that result from the use of material used. The range in interior di-

mensions is intolerable: it does not conform with standard palette sizes.

The large number of manufacturers is probably the main reason why too little backbone has been shown. Standardisation has suffered as a result. Last year an estimated 10,000 to 14,000 containers were manufactured in this country. Capacity was probably sufficient for the manufacture of several times as many.

This overcapacity has not been unduly since the economy has looked up again. To take one specific example, 47 bids were made for one particular order during the recession. Only four manufactures bid for a repeat order not long ago. Even so, it can be assumed that this overcapacity is latent and would become apparent again; in the event of a renewed recession.

· At first glance containerisation seems inevitably to involve extra expense, involving as it does increased transhipment of a load from one mode of transport to another. According to Schmidtammer this additional expense is so negligible that it has next to no effect on the

■ TOURISM

Cheese, wine and scenery in the Allgäu

CHIRISTONNELL

Even experts are flummoxed when it comes to deciding where Allgau begins as the traveller approaches the Alps from the north. They speak of an imagi-pary line running through Wangen, Mem-mingen and Kaufbeuren.

Agricultural experts have the best answers for this mystery. They say that Aligau starts where agriculture ceases and cattle

breeding begins: No wonder, when Aligiu has almost twice as many cattle as people. Including calves there are about half a million of them. The cows are kept for cheese production and as they are not permitted to have any ensilage they are kept for as

long as possible on mountain pastures,
In Allgau, however, these are not like
in Upper Bavaria and Austria called Alpine pastures (Almen) but Alps (Alpen).

Those who want to study cattle breeding in Aligau should be in Oberstdorf every year on 13 September at the cattle shows. These are the greatest festival of the year for the Allgan farmers. They are also held in Pfronten and Hindelang.

In Oberstdorf there are usually about 800 head of cattle on show to 12,000 spectators. Judges award prizes.

A similar correspondence is found between "those on show" an "those spectating" a few days later at the beard competition! This is a traditional popular festival and usually about one hundred Alpine dwellers each sporting a splendid face of hair competes for prizes for his year's growth watched by 1,500 cheery

Cows give Alignu its character in the true sense. All over the hills and valleys you can hear the sound of cowherds and when wandering along the mountain paths the melodies of cowbells are everywhere echoing.

One fifth of Aligau is taken up by mountains. There are 225 peaks, 175 rocky summits and the other fifty grass covered heights. One hundred and fortyfive of them are over 2,000 metres high. Sixty are suitable for climbers but ninely can be climbed by any energetic person

The highest Federal Republic peak in the Allgau Alps is the 2649 metre (8,600 feet) high Mädelegabel. The frontier runs over the summit of this mountain, which en neighbort of northern deposition and negli-

of manages they be an order to be some of Emmentaler and beer cheese go well with the local brew

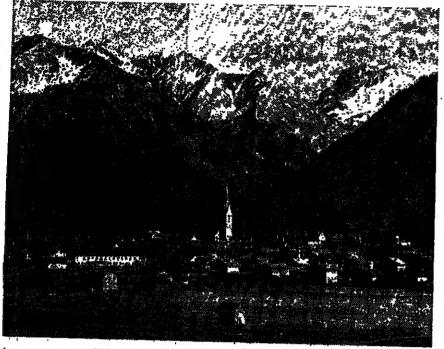
Nesseiwang (cost of arms – three nettles) is also chasing Oberstdorf's popularity. It hopes to make its beguitful situation an attraction for fresh-air therapy the Pronten is only six kilometres.

One of the attractions in Pronten is the Palkenstein. At 1,268 metres (4,121 feet) up this requesting lies this country's seekers. Nesselwang has a tourist village and has recently built a heated swimming pool. Much larger holiday resorts have cast envious eyes on this.

One curiosity is Nesselwang's church. Even Theodor Heuss, asked to guess when it was constructed was way out, It was built in 1904 around the older and smaller churches because of torste fit is quite

No district name in Allgau is printed quite so often as Pfronten, which consists of thirteen separate districts, but with a fold, population of only 7,000 Eight of these subsections of Pfronten are ranged along one street like a chain of magnifi-

feet) up this mountain lies this country's highest ruined castle. Billit in 1059 by the Bishop of Augsburg this castle was taken in the Swablan League Civil War and was no longer inhabited after the sixteenth century.



Oberstdorf, an idyllic skiing resort in the Aligiu

The major town in Allgau is Kempten which battles for the oldest town in Germany title with Trier.

Kempten consists of an old town, which developed from the Roman Campodunum, and a so-called new town, which grew up from an abbey founded by

Both parts were forcefully united by Bavaria in 1818, and before that, the chronicles tell, they hated each other like poison, for more than half a millenium,

Kempten-Altstadt considered Kempten-Neustadt foreign territory and vice versa. Each of the towns had different laws, different currency, a different army, and after the Reformation a different religion. Thity years after the unification of Kempten the railways came into Aligau. The city council sat to discuss whether the two border guard houses on the frontier between the old town and new town should be turned into two religiously segregated railway stations!

The people of Aligau are not only exponents of a thousand arts, they are also as they say "g'störrgründig", that is

to say stubborn. But tourists who come there for a holiday or curative treatment notice none of this stubbornness.

Since Oberstdorf claimed the title of this country's most visited health cure

resort (with the exception of the spas) and became popular owing to this healthy climate, which is ideal for fresh-air therapy several other places have cast jealous eyes on the town and hope to steal some of its thunder.

The neighbouring town of Pischen (its arms show two fish) is one of the chief competitors. Fischen was the first town in Allgau to construct hotel-swimming

century.

King Ludwig II of Bayaria considered the Palkenstein one of the most beautiful parts of his so beautiful state, and he wanted to build another of his fairyfale castles on the suminit But his tragic death meant that this project was for soften forever.

Tourist trade is the most important source of income for this area. The district of Sonthofen has more than

has the only glacier in Aligau, Schwarz- 5,960 overnight guests for every hundred locals! Yet a typical Aligau place of rest and relaxation such as Wertach is still

today extremely important agriculturally. In both Senuereten (Alpine dairies) on the Market square that has been burnt down five times since 1530 four Aligituer Emmentaler cheeses are made every day. Not much? Well an Emmental cheese is rather the size of a tractor wheel, weighs ninety kilos (about 193 lbs.) and takes one thousand litres of milk to produce (about 1,800 pints.)

One of these two Sennercien has a wall decorated in honour of the Kramer brothers, who livented Bierkäse (beer cheese) One man from Wertach who made sledges showed how much he appreciated Bierkäse by eating a three pound block of it in one go, But he had given himself an unfair advantage he had already quaffed 25 half-litre mugs of boor!

No other Alighu village enjoys such refreshing peace as the idyllically out-of-the way Unterjoch.

It has been waiting in vain for years for the Deutsche Alpenstrasse to be extended ever the last stretch from the magnificent Jochstrasse which affords so many beauti-

Although the scenery all around Unterjoch in every direction is wonderful holidaymakers on hikes prefer to go cast-wards along the bottom of the Sorg-

There, close by the border, there is a wins room, where young and old alike gather to try the local delicacy a Diling steiner Flochhaxen.

Although no one has yet solved the enigma of the sphinx: "where does Aligiu begin?,", most people who have been there can tell you where it comes to an

The answer is Einodsbach. This is the most southerly place in the Federal Republic that is continuously inhabited and it is a very popular excursion resort.

It is a tiny settlement, round in shape and surrounded by mountains. It consists only of an inn, a couple of houses and a

But on entering the minhyillage the visitor is greeted by a large sign proudly displayed saying EINODSBACH, as though it were a major railway terminus! Tourists usually leave Einddsbach to make the climb to the Rappensechittle from where they can set off along the wonderful Heilbronner Weg, which offers one of the most pleasant mountain walks in this country.

Alighu has everything to offer the tourist. Beautiful scenery, good food—especially the local cheese—, wines and walks. And for the more scientifically minded tourist there is a wealth of history to be explored in this charming area in the south of the Federal Republic.

Hermann Ulbrich-Hannibal (CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March 1970) (CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March 1970)

7 April 1970 - No. 417 - 7 April 1970

NEWS IN BRI

Vital statistics

Disabled athletes need no one's sympathy

ifty apecialists are to go rough Federal Repuclic measuring is statistics of more than 10,000; girls and children from the age of th

Changes in body measurement height among women in this cor availed chair bound basketball players, the past ten years have given imper blind cross-country runners and permanew system of measuring prophently disabled athletes do not feel themsystem is now being improved unless to be sick people, Bernhard the Hohenstein research institute faasch, chairman of Hamburg Disabled market research organised in Hamburgts Association, maintains.

The system for sizing women's state access in sport with the same

The system for sizing women's "We engage in sport with the same which has been in use since Mathusiasm as everyone else. We are just

proved to be impractical.

The new measuring system had riefly from it." he says. Maasch has necessary since the off-the-poween blind since the age of nineteen. industry now has to deal withing It is sad but true to say that the tion that is literally head and shumber of accidents that occur increases above the previous generation. above the previous generation. continually as technology takes over. In Experts say that one of the Hamburg alone 2,000 people a year suswomen's basic measurements havenin lasting physical in jury as a result of ed so radically is a change in habitacidents at work or on the roads.

craze for eating which came with More than 50,000 disabled people live of rationing in the fiftles has dealed the city. Embittered by their handicap, and The Pill has contributed in amony of them have lost touch with measure to the changing shape of smodern society.

(Hannoversche Prasse, 11 Marai Sport can help. Sport for the disabled is a case in point. It proves that the disabled oan feel perfectly healthy. Yet the Hamburg association has only 1,267 members, 797 of whom are war-wounded and 470

Not only Chancellor Brandt has set his

fellow-Ministers a good example by in-

new ideas for keeping fit.

ix pipesmoking women provide civilian victims.

"Our greatest problem," Maasch says, wigshafen pipesmokers club an interest in sport because they fall to national Pipesmokers United"

A competition was held to see the could smoke a pipe for the longst the without it going out the feweryday life after leaving hospital and of time without it going out the feweryday life after leaving hospital and time such an event had been that the problems." Rhineland-Palatinate.

The contestants were given three with their problems."
of tobacco to smoke for as log possible. Forty-seven people took puffing out clouds of smoke all one puffing out clouds of smoke all one at the end of the competition in year-old graphic artist Dietmar Fisch Ludwigshafen was declared the with a time of one hour twenty with a time of one hour twenty minutes and 35 seconds.

The world slow-smoking record is by a Swiss woman who kept her?

The same constance.

The same constance is the possible fraudt has set his constance.

by a Swiss woman who, kept hat grams of tobacco glowing for mont three hours, (STUTTOARTER ZEITUNG, 11 March)

See no evil!

A visitor to Osnabruck Zoo ground way to the director's office reported the theft of his spectacles, and

ag a monkey.
While the visitor was studying animals antics the monkey whose ides were quicker than the visitors rest through the bars of its cage and seed

forementioned object.
Asked whether he had not set warning notice on the monkey so poor. So I put on my glasses he forward to see what the sign said is flash they were gone." flash they were gone."

The sign read: "Do not lean over barrier. The monkeys may steal oble particularly spectacles." . . (Hamburger Abandblatt, 5 March 19

Free Pill

Contraceptive pills for families financial straits will very shortly provided free by the Frankfurt soo walfare office. welfare office.

The plans include a scheme to distribute the Pills at special family planting.

advice sessions.
(Münchner Merkur, 4 March 1976

Disabled sport is movement therapy for people who are cripples but otherwise healthy. The cause of their physical handicap is immaterial. It can be an accident at work or on the roads, war injury or illness. In every case the doctor checks whether the patient is fit enough to engage in sport and recommends the best discipline for the individual disabled

Sport has a lot to offer, including tough competition. A condition of participation is that the contestant was last medically examined no more than six months be-

There can be no doubt that doctors to a large extent recommend sport to the disabled as a pick-me-up. Dr Waminghoff, a well-known neurologist, notes that:

"Organic damage is improved through "Organic damage is improved through sporting activity by means of development of the metabolism while the experience of sporting comradeship, a similar fate in respect of disablement and an increased feeling of self-respect favourably influence emotional disturbance."

The mere certainty of not being alone with their own physical handicap undoubtedly gives disabled athletes a definite advantage in the fight against their private fate. Is sympathy called for?

"We're not ill, you know," says the blind chairman of Hamburg Disabled Sports Association. "Mind you, it is sometimes something of a struggle trying your hand at a new discipline.

"When rollball (a medicine ball with bells, five against five and a twenty-foot wide goal to defend) was first suggested



Archery from an invalid chair helps the disabled to regain their self-esteem.

nothing for me. I am now an enthusiastic rollball player even though it is a really tough sport."

Rollball, basketball water polo and a couple other team sports played in the gymnasium are the disabled sportsmen's favourites. They were, of course, perfectly right not just to adopt traditional disciplines but to modify them slightly where the need arose. The blind, for instance, do the high-jump, but only from a standing start.

All disciplines are open in principle to all comers but in practice two categories of disabled athlete are grouped together: the blind and those suffering from para-lysis of the spine, leaving them out of action from the waist down. Both are groups who badly need to do something about their otherwise rather isolated lives.

"There are parents who only take their

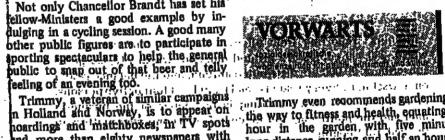
to us I went along but decided that it was blind children for a walk in the evening because they are afraid of being seen, Measch continues, "with the result that there are children who have no idea of the simplest exercises, such as running on the spot. Catering for disabled children, by the way, is one of our most important

> The Federal Republic Disabled Sports Association, established on 3 July 1951, has 60,000 active members assisted by 3,000 instructors and seconded by 1,500

Dr, Johannes Ludwig, medical super-intendent of a Hamburg local authority body, is frank about the problem. "Sad to say," he comments, "only a relatively small number of people even realise that sport for the disabled exist. Shunned by the light of publicity, it plays far too minor a role in sporting life for its actual importance." (DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)

Keep trim with Trimmy

NATIONWIDE FITNESS CAMPAIGN



Trimmy even recommends gardening as the way to fitness and health, equating an hour in the garden, with five minutes long-distance running and half an hour of table tennis.

hour in the garden, with five minutes had more than eighty newspapers with lints on how to deal day by day with the langers of sedentary living without at the same time setting up Olympic records.

He gives the thumbs up sign for a few motorists can have a workout before the circulation and maube a spot of

the circulation and maybe a spot of long-distance running in the local park. are seriously interested in sporting events. In order to put pep into the heary old

but only twelve per cent get down to brass tacks and engage in sport them-

Women over twenty; and men over thirty retire from active sport because they feel work, family and other interests make too great demands on their thrie. Most of the impressive flgure of ten million members, of sports clubs and

Slogans such as "Why not go dancing gain?", "Try your hand at football gain" and "Go for a drive, get out and run" are intended to provide a stream of show that 88 per cent of the population show that 88 per cent of the population.

concept of public health the Sports League have commissioned Werbeting 2000, an advertising agency, to manage

No one will let on where the cash is coming from. No doubt industry is foot-ing part of the bill and insurance companies may well be contributing towards the six million Marks the campaign is estimated to cost. Or could Kate Strobel's Ministry of Health be behind it all?

Forty per cent of women and 35 per cent of men in this country are lover provided free of charge. Newspapers and television are to provide advertising space and spots for nothing, Coca Cola are to plaster 5,000 delivery vans with Trimmy posters and a manufacturer of swimwear thirty retire from active sport because. the to 'pay for' 300,000 swimming bro-bhures. Unions and docal authorities are to support the campaign by publicising Trimmy on notice-boards.

associations affiliated to the Sports Lea. .. As a bird in the hand is a greater gue are children and young people it at a fine incentive than the mere feeling of being When all is said and done, one man in two retires before his time for health reasons while people who keep up their followed Trimmy's advice and performed

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